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UNCLE BIJAH'S TRIUMPH.

"Things'll come out all right some day,"
Uncle Bijah used to say;
"No use howlin' before you're hit,
No use frettin' about
The price o' the crop that ain't
thrashed yit;
Nor even begun to sprout—
No use pokin' in every hole,
A-spyin' fer trouble there—
Cold days comin', but lots o' coal
Down in the mines somewhere—
Things'll come out all right some day
If you'll jes' let 'em come that way.

"Things'll come out all right some day,"
Uncle Bijah used to say;
"Tain't every cloud that brings a flood
Nor every breeze a blight;
Better wait and risk some loss o' blood
'than fall down dead o' fright;
No use frettin' cause things are not
The same as they used to be,
Or settin' and dreadin' to think o' what
Is comin' fer you and me—
Things'll come out all right some day
If you'll jes' let 'em come that way.

"Things'll come out all right some day,"
Uncle Bijah used to say;
He gained no wealth, he won no fame,
And small was the world he knew;
He managed to set no streams aflame,
But he laughed when the sky was
blue;
He coveted naught that his neighbor
had,
Nor grieved at unseen ills,
But whistled away and kept a glad
Song echoing o'er the hills—
And whispered: "Things are all right,"
the day
That he smiled as he went away.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

MRS. DUBBS AND THE CLUBS

Mrs. Araminda Dubbs,
President of fifteen clubs,
Member of as many more,
'Sociate in half a score,
Wrote,
And read,
And sang,
And said
In her clubs from dawn till bed.
She was ever on the go—
"Musn't miss my club, you know."
Daybreak, Health, and Breakfast clubs
Honored Araminta Dubbs.
Morning club from 9 to 10,
Browning club—then on again—
Luncheon club, and Sisterhood,
Encore club, and Better Food,
Ibsen club, and Amateurs
Had for her their clubby lures.
Smile
And chat
Of this
And that—
"Faith," or "How to Trim a Hat;"
"Latest Searches for the Pole,"
"What We Know About the Soul,"
"Woman's Sphere," and "Help the Men,"
"How to Treat a Setting Hen,"
"Ibsen's Mystic Inner Thought,"
"Whichness of the Why and What,"
"Immorality of Plays,"
"Is the Walking Skirt a Craze?"
"Wireless Messages to Mars,"
"Chats with Famous Female Stars"—
To
And fro,
And on
The go—
Mrs. Dubbs was never slow—
Talked and wrote and played and drew;
Took course in cooking, too.
Sorrow came, though, after while,
In a very sudden style.
Mr. Dubbs became quite ill;
But, with martyr's iron will,
Mrs. Araminta Dubbs
Kept her ceaseless round of clubs,
Till one afternoon, when she
Was, as sweetly as could be,
Speaking with much grace and life,
On "The Duties of a Wife,"
To the Maids and Matrons' guild,
All her eloquence was stilled
By
A card
Which her
Speech marred—
Dubbs' soul had been unbarred.

Mrs. Dubbs repressed a sigh.
Said: "'Twas mean of him to die,
Just as I'm about to reach
Finest part of all my speech!"
But, of course, she had to quit,
And that was the end of it.
For, when she had buried Dubbs,
Sad to tell, all of the clubs,
Had another on her throne,
And she found herself alone.
She
Who stubs
Her toe
On clubs
Should heed the fate of Mrs. Dubbs.
—Josh Wink, in Baltimore American.

BIGGEST WATERMELON IN THE WORLD

Here is a monster agricultural wonder. It is the record breaking watermelon of the United States, and, in fact, the largest ever grown. It was raised last season in Colorado, in the Rocky Ford region, on the farm of former State Senator Swenk.

Some idea of the enormous size of the melon is gleaned from the following figures: It is nearly five feet in length, three feet in circumference and it weighs 356

pounds. The melon was not an isolated freak, but the giant of a large patch grown for the market. The soil in the Rocky Ford valley is naturally adapted to the prolific growth of the melon, and when aided by some special fertilizing agent its productiveness is considerably increased, thereby yielding astonishing results.

The discovery that the Rocky Ford section would produce the largest and best grade of melons induced the community to form a Watermelon Growers' Association, which has for its object the cultivation of this favorite fruit for the supply of the various Eastern and Western markets.

Both in size and quality of taste the Colorado melon is said to surpass those from the South. The Rocky Ford type is a selection of the old-fashioned netted gem, introduced some twenty years ago. It is oval shaped, and brought to its present perfection by a sort of secret process of cultivation known only to the Colorado growers.

One of the great occasions of the year in Rocky Ford is the annual watermelon day. This occurs in the height of the melon season, and is attended by hundreds of cultivators. The melons are taken to a shady grove and arranged in piles for open competition. After the prizes have been awarded the fruit is cut open and a general feast follows. This season the Rocky Ford growers intend to produce, if possible, another record breaker surpassing the previous one.—New York Herald.

Following Her Suggestion.

"Villain, do your worst!" hissed Marjorie.

Mordaunt bowed and lighted a sigar.

"My doctor, in whom I have great confidence, advises me that smoking is positively the worst thing I can do," he explained, observing the look of perlexity which had now come into the young girl's glorious eyes.—Detroit Journal.

WHERE WOMEN SERVE AS ELECTION JUDGES

The latest peaceable achievement of Kansas women was to serve as judges of election at the Republican primaries in Kansas City, Kan. They also voted in large numbers.

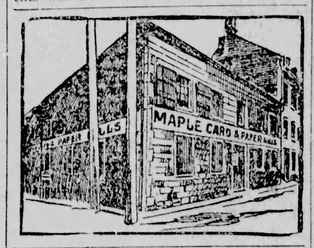
According to a Kansas City paper it was hard work for the women judges. When the voters came thick and fast, at noon and in the evening, their hands became shaky, their cheeks flushed and a few of them were almost ready to give up the job. Indeed, in some cases each woman had one or two men standing near to help her out of a tight place. Sometimes a fellow judge was the assistant, but frequently bystanders, men in the employ of candidates, were called on.

There was no smoking by judges and clerks. The presence of the women had that effect, at any rate. At one polling place the feminine influence was expressed in the bouquet of flowers, which lay by the female clerk's handkerchief on the table.

ORIGINAL ASTOR HOUSE IS IDENTIFIED

In tearing down some portions of an old stone house in Montreal recently a number of ancient accounts dated 1795 were found, and these were made out in the name of "J. J. Astor," says the New York Herald.

Upon investigation it was found that this was the house where the founder of



the Astor family laid the basis of his fortune. He conducted business in this stone building, which up till recently was used as a paper storehouse, and for a number of years the name "J. J. Astor" was over the door.

How He Cured Him.

Fogg—I suppose you know Harris is out and about again? He ought to pay me something for his recovery.

Bass—I never knew you were a doctor.

Fogg—No; but I'm something better, I'm a philosopher. I told Harris that his doctor was an enthusiast upon post mortem examinations and never let an opportunity slip where it was possible to provide for one. The result was that he was out of bed in a jiffy and now he is as well as ever.—Boston Transcript.

TRICKS IN THE SILK TRADE

Pure silk, when it has been through all the processes necessary to bring out all its good qualities, is worth its weight in silver, said an expert the other day to the New York Sun. Therefore the women who expect to buy pure silk at little more than the price of cotton must expect to be fooled; and there are lots of ways by which the manufacturer gets even with them.

They make stuff that is called silk, and passes for it with credulous persons who don't know any better, out of nearly any old thing now. One favorite imitation silk is made of cellulose treated with chemicals. It isn't a good material to get on fire in. Then there are South Sea Island cottons and some mercerized cotton which, after treatment, look something like silk, though of course they wear very differently, and their silken appearance soon vanishes.

But it is in adulterating goods which really have some silk in them that the greatest skill is exercised to deceive the buyer. To obtain the required rustle and body rough floss is often used for the woof of the material. This soon causes it to wear shiny.

Another trick is to increase the weight and apparent solidity of a flimsy material by using metallic salts in the dye vats. Pressing, with some kinds of silk, increases the weight also, but at the sacrifice of strength. Cheap, crackly, stiff silk which has heavy cords is good silk to avoid. It wont wear.

There are several tests which reveal readily the purity of a piece of silk. The microscope, of course, will show it at once, even to an unpracticed eye. Pure silk has the appearance of fine smooth tubes. Another good test is by burning. Pure silk burns slowly, with a slight odor—cotton flares up quickly and would throw off a decidedly disagreeable smell.

Then the tongue will readily reveal the presence of metallic salts. There is no mistaking their taste, but all these may be disregarded, said the expert, when silk is offered for the price of cotton. You need not bother to test the stuff.

Fairfax Court-House — South's Faneuil Hall

Fairfax court house, in the antiquated Virginia village of that name, is to be transformed into an historical museum. Portraits of Washington, George Mason, Lord Fairfax, Fitzhugh Lee and other distinguished sons of Virginia are to be hung on its walls; private documents, records and papers are to be collected and placed on exhibition there.

The structure itself, while possessing no architectural beauty, is attractive by reason of its close connection with the history of Virginia in the eighteenth century. It was built of brick brought from England, and bears scars innumerable of wounds received in the civil war.

Throughout the war it was occupied alternately by federal and confederate troops, but few of its valuable records were molested. Although the outer walls were made the target of countless bullets and shells, the interior was not damaged to any extent.

In the picturesque tower hangs a bell which was there in Washington's time.

The last will and testament of George Washington is the chief treasure of the court house collection. The will of Martha Washington, which had been deposited there, was carried away in war time and never restored. Washington's will is kept in a small black walnut box with a glass cover. The box has been locked many years and the key has been lost.

Only two pages of the time-worn manuscript are visible. The handwriting is plain and neat, but there are many orthographical slips which prove that Washington could never have captured the prize at a "spelling bee"—at least, not if he had lived a century later.

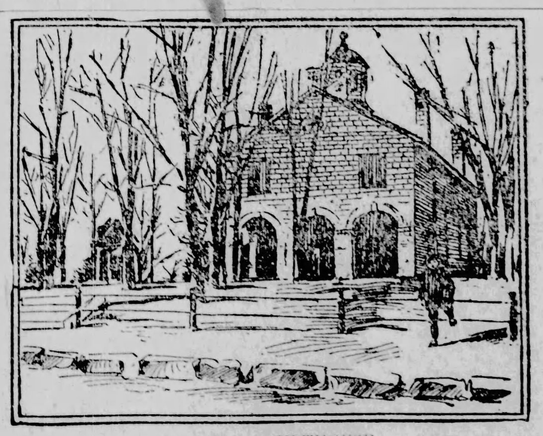
At the beginning of the rebellion the Washington will was sent to Richmond for safekeeping. That old-time papers had little interest for the inhabitants of the confederate capital may be gathered from the fact that when Richmond was burning, after the retreat of Lee's army, a citizen of Fairfax, who happened to be in the city, found the will in a pile of rubbish in a house that was spared from the flames. He took it home with him, and ever since it has been preserved by the clerk of Fairfax county.

There is a law of the state providing for its preservation. It is altogether too valuable a relic to be permitted to remain in its present unsafe repository. If the plans now projected succeed it will be placed in a burglar proof and fireproof safe, with other precious documents, and guarded with the care its importance deserves.

Another interesting document in the court house is the will of George Mason, the author of the "Bill of Rights," upon which the national and many of the state constitutions are based. It is copied in a wonderfully clear hand in a huge leather bound volume, which contains many other mementoes of early Virginia days.

There is no more interesting exhibit in the court house than a copy of the law regulating licensed innkeepers and prescribing the prices they might charge. This law had to be posted in all the inns of Virginia, and the man who broke it was made to forfeit 75 pounds of tobacco, a heavy penalty for those days. Tobacco was money in old Virginia.

If the Virginians carry out their intention to make the court house the "Faneuil hall" of the Old Dominion, it will become an attraction for tourists by reason of its proximity to Washington. The "Warrenton pike" runs past the court house.—New York Tribune.



FAIRFAX COURTHOUSE.
At Its Well Washington Used to Water His Horses on His Way From Mt. Vernon.

THE RECENT RIOTS OF RUSSIAN STUDENTS

The cables, within the past two weeks, have brought very brief and unsatisfactory bulletins concerning the riots of Russian students in the great universities at Moscow, St. Petersburg and Kieff. Of course the Russian government does not allow full accounts to be transmitted. Hence we are left to conjecture the immediate causes of these outbreaks. That they were very serious, and with causes far deeper than the mere pranks of college boys, we may be very certain. That at St. Petersburg was so threatening that the Czar fled to Tsarskoe Selo, eighteen miles away, where there is a summer palace, and where the autocrat of all the Russias was safer than in the disturbed capital.

The universities of Russia are government institutions. It pays the salaries of the professors, dictates the course of studies, and maintains the entire establishment. The students pay no tuition, but they must bear their own expenses. They room where they can, and eat at restaurants—generally of the cheapest sort, and run in connection with drinking-places. Unlike American students, the Russians have no college atheletics. They know nothing of base ball or football; they have no yachting, no boxing, no fencing, no sports of any kind. The Russian is not built that way. They can not even meet and discuss public questions, as in done in our college literary societies. The government will have none of that.

So what follows, among thousands of students, nearly all of very limited means, living in the poorest manner? They gather in the drinking places where they take their meals, and discuss politics. Not the kind of politics to which we are accustomed, but the wild theories of nihilism, socialism, and anarchism. The Russian is dull and heavy in appearance, but he is an idealist. He often mixes up religious fervor with these dreams, and becomes the fanatical material out of which martyrs are sometimes made. These thousands of immature young men, without the mental balance which comes from experience of the world and mingling with different classes of men, rush into the wildest extravagances of opinion.

Then, too, the Russian students have constantly recurring grievances from the interference of the government with the universities. As it supports them, and gives the student, without cost, the opportunity to acquire an education, it naturally claims the right to decide upon the course of instruction. The latter is a constant source of annoyance. The majority of the students take a line of studies that will qualify them for only one occupation—places in the government service. But there are ten times more young men so preparing themselves than there will be places. So the government steps in, and insists that a certain proportion shall study medicine, chemistry and pharmacy, engineering, architecture, and so on. And then comes a loud protest against the despotism which does this.

It is said that the average student in a Russian university takes the ground that the government, by giving him an university education, thus obligates itself to find him an official place as soon as he graduates. The rush for such positions is because it is the only way in which he can rise above his original obscure social position. And when he finds the government service is overcrowded, and that he stands no chance in the world of getting a place, he becomes a rabid antagonist of the czar and the government, and is ripe for revolution.

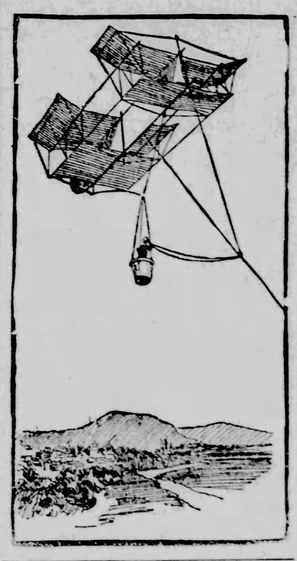
Russian students, as a class, are difficult to control, lacking in mental balance, impractical ideas, filled with conceit, and bitter with envy against every one who in social rank or in fortune is above himself. The sharp police surveillance which the government keeps upon their actions is a constant grievance. The rules and regulations of a Russian university seem abominably tyrannical to a free American, but they were instituted to repress the constant tendency to insubordination and rebellion that characterizes the students as a body.

Another thing, which appeals strongly to all Americans, is the fact that the government of Russia is autocratic. The people have no voice whatever in the making of laws or the policy of the government. The czar is described as "autocratic and absolute." And as for the laws by which the empire is governed, it is said: "First drafts of laws are considered by the council of the empire, and then submitted for the emperor's decision. They acquire their legal sanction only as emanating from the autocratic power." The imperial "council of the empire," referred to, consists of five grand dukes (members of the imperial family), all the ministers (each appointed by the czar), the highest court officials, twenty general officers and admirals, the principal secretaries of state, and a number of privy councillors, bringing the number up to about sixty.

Of course, the government of the immense empire is so great a task that one man cannot supervise its details. Necessarily vast power lies in the members of the council and other high officials; and this bureaucracy is more conservative and more tyrannical than the czar himself. The students in the universities necessarily learn something of the workings of a constitutional form of government; and with their intense desire to reach official place, they indulge in dreams of the overthrow of the autocracy, and the establishment of a constitutional form of government. And there is little doubt that this was the underlying cause of the recent student outbreak. S. S. KNABENSHUE.

NEW USE FOR SCIENTIFIC KITES

Man carrying kites are now being tried in Germany. The middle, vertical plane serves as the keel of the air ship. The horizontal position, rise and fall are regulated by the observer, in the basket. The side planes, raised at the ends like



the wings of a bird, tranform the vehicle into an effective parachute, in case it should become disconnected from the guiding line connecting it with terra firma.

It is admitted that at times no ascent can be made despite days of preparation, and that, though much is known, much must be learned yet before this form of captive aerial vehicle will prove quite satisfactory.—New York Herald.

Woeful Waste.

Silas—"Hiram is one of the stingiest men I ever ran across. Still, he bought a thermometer the other day—a fifteen-cent one."

Joseph—"Yes; but he was feelin' purty blue over it yesterday. He said the cold snap was over by the time he got it."—Puck.

Geographic Centers.

If the world be divided into land and water hemispheres, London is the center of the land and New Zealand of the water.

New York's New Monster.

Giant Anteater Placed on Exhibition.

The American Museum of Natural History has recently put on exhibition a rare animal. It is the great ant eater of South America. The specimen was captured by a traveler and collector in Bolivia, and is the only large and full sized one ever obtained.

The length of the body is seven feet and the height two feet. The principal food of this creature is the large white ants which swarm over certain sections of South America. These pests are the terror of travellers. On awakening in the morning it is not uncommon for the sojourner to discover that his boots and shoes, pulled off the evening before, have entirely disappeared, nothing being left of them except the nails, brass eyelets and perhaps a part of the heels. The animal frequents the low, wet lands bordering the rivers and swamps.

Up the great Amazon and along its banks is one of its favorite haunts. The creature hides during the day in the tall grass, coiled up in slumber. His color is ashy gray, mingled with black on the head, tail and fore legs. A long cylindrical beak or head forms one of the remarkable features of the body. In order to obtain its food the ant eater tears open ant nests and hillocks with its powerful claws. As soon as the light is let into their home the ants rush to the surface. They are then pounced upon by the ant eater and devoured by thousands by the suctionlike tongue of the animal, which is projected and drawn in with lightninglike rapidity.

The animal, though a recluse, when driven to close quarters or pursued will turn furiously upon its assailants, whom it attacks by hugging with its immense muscular limbs. It is reported it will face and attack a jaguar, and the hunter who is bent on taking the life of one runs great danger of losing his own. The ant eater is exceedingly hard to kill, its skin being so tough that an ordinary hunting knife will not penetrate it. Even when the skull is flattened in with a heavy stone it produces no other effect than simply to stun the creature. Its pace is a kind of trot, but when pursued it breaks into an awkward gallop.

The hair is stiff and bristling on the neck and back, and terminates in a bushy mane on the tail. The flesh, which is black, is sometimes eaten by the lower and less civilized natives of South America.—New York Herald.

KNIFE HELPED HIS ORATORY

"The most impressive scene I ever witnessed occurred at a state convention," said G. G. Brady, of Spokane, Wash., to the New York Tribune, at the Hotel Victoria recently. "In 1889 a delegate from Spokane to the state convention owed to a member of the third house a large sum of money. As security, the lobbyist held a mortgage on the delegate's home. For certain reasons and to further certain ends the lobbyist desired to be present upon the floor of this convention, and requested the delegate to give up his seat to him. The delegate, knowing that by so doing he would not alone be false to his constituents, but that he would also enable the lobbyist to further certain corrupt schemes to the injury of the taxpayers, refused. Thereupon the lobbyist said to him: 'If you don't give me your seat in that convention, I will foreclose the mortgage I hold upon your home and throw your wife and children out upon the street.' The delegate, sorely depressed, in turn threatened, appealed to a friend for assistance. The story spread like wildfire, and the most intense indignation ensued. So bitter was the feeling it engendered that had the lobbyist not escaped, his life would unquestionably have been in danger. He left the state, and never dared to return.

"This incident enabled Patrick Henry Winston, the silver-tongued, to make probably the most dramatic speech of his career. The night the story leaked out, the caucus was held, and taking this incident as his text, Winston made an impassioned speech. When he came to the peroration he walked down the central aisle of the convention, saying: 'Do you know what I would have done had that man made that proposition to me?'

"He then drew from his coat a clasped hunting knife, and springing open its seven-inch blade, he held it above his head in his right hand.

"'Had he made that proposition to me,' he went on, 'I would have buried this dagger in his foul breast and have insulted my Deity by offering on the altar of liberty the most putrid-hearted Shylock that ever disgraced this or any other country!' For an instant there ensued a dead quiet, and then the convention rose to its feet with a wild yell. The instance itself had made a most painful impression, and this speech coming on top of it so wrought on those present that had the man who caused it been present, no earthly power could have then saved his life."

The Clever Book Agent.

"A clever book agent got into our house the other day."

"How did she work it?"

"She rang the bell and then startled our girl by quickly saying, 'Is your mistress not at home, or is she?' And while the girl was trying to discover whether 'yes' or 'no' would best fit the question the woman walked into the house."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Mostly Bluster.

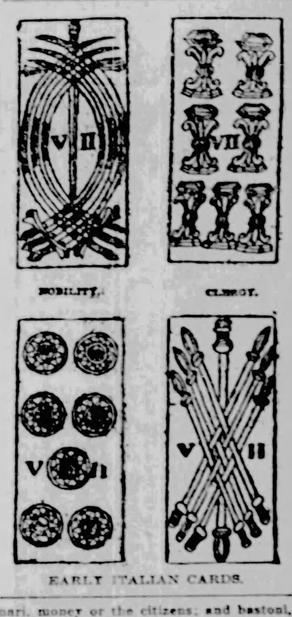
"The man who is waging war on the modern prize fight is a regular Don Quixote."

"You think so?"

"Of course; he's only fighting windmills."—Philadelphia Press.

PLAYING CARDS OF THE PAST

To follow the changing character of cards, the evolution of the spot and face cards would lead one a dizzy dance. In the beginning the spots were symbolical of the walks of life. In Italy they were spades, or swords, typifying the nobility; cappe,, chalices or cups, the clergy; de-



EARLY ITALIAN CARDS.

nari, money or the citizens, and bastoni, or clubs, the peasantry. In France they were pique, point of a lance, for the nobles; coeur, hearts, sounding like cheour or choir, for the clergy; the trefoil for the husbandman and carreau, the head of an arrow, for vassals. In Germany there were bells, hearts and acorns. Finally these symbols and the words describing them evolute through different stages into the hearts, clubs, diamonds and spades of to-day; the simple suits in the train of the present king, queen and "Tschim," the knave.

Clocks in America.

Clocks were introduced into America in 1726 from Great Britain, and soon came into common use. Before that time hour glasses were generally employed, and in the churches an hour glass on the pulpit was deemed almost as indispensable an article of furniture as the Bible. The sermon was measured by glasses, and it was frequently known that the preacher "turned the glass" three times in the course of his sermon.

Casino and Boathouse---Pan-American Exposition.

The new casino and boathouse on the south bank of Delaware park lake, Pan-American exposition, is a very picturesque structure. It is three stories high, the first being built of limestone and the others of white brick. Over the first story is a loggia. This building contains a restaurant, a lounging room, amusement halls, and a place for the storage of boats. It was built by the city of Buffalo at a cost of $30,000.

Our Statuasque Figures.

According to the corsetiere of the day stomachs are indelicate and should be done away with. The straight front has almost accomplished this sublime mission; for improvements are being made constantly. Hitherto the "improvers" on the straight corset—and they have started at every street corner—have had little to trouble them as long as the waist curved in at the sides; the full blouse covered such a multitude of sins. But now that the shape is to be clearly defined, some of the staymakers are beginning to feel uncomfortable. The latest improvement has three rows of trellis work down the front as a fastening, "to allow freedom to the digestive organs," this was explained. The corset was shown on an assistant, and the poor girl looked as if she were falling forward. But Mme la Corsetiere said it was la pose a la mode.

Another new creation of the staymaker is a greater improvement. The chest and the hips are supported separately by an ingenious combination, and the corset while rigorously respecting the principles of hygiene, connects the two parts by the back, allowing for the curve of the hips, without any solution of continuity; at the same time the abdomen is entirely free from pressure, and due flexibility is given to the waist.

The indispensable complement of the corset a la mode is the suspenders. These have superseded the garter, which has disappeared from general use. On the other hand, the duties of the suspender have been doubled. In order to obtain a straight line they are now attached to the corset, so as to bring it down to the greatest possible extent. Two of them are fixed to the busk and the other two at the sides. This species of harness may be beautified by means of ribbons, bows and favors, with the addition of elaborate hooks and eyes, many of which are jeweled. Coquetry never foregoes its rights in the minutest details; attention to these is the veritable indication of the woman and the guiding rule of an "elegant existence."

Expansive and Exclusive.

"What is this social struggle we hear so much about?"

"It is partly getting in yourself and partly keeping other people out."

DISCOVERY OF A NEW BIRD HABIT

Very weird is the habit, only lately discovered, of the hornay, a large and beautiful but rather clumsy bird, leading a quiet life in the backwoods of the East Indias. Feeding mostly on the fruit of trees, this bird seldom descends to the ground, and its nest is the hollow of a tree, high up.

As soon as the female has laid her eggs, five or six, the male begins to fetch

mud and therewith to wall up the opening of the nest, leaving an opening barely large enough to permit the very large bill to pass. Most likely this is done to prevent the heavy and awkward fledglings from falling out of the nest to the ground far below. In several cases when the female was liberated after her long and close confinement she was found pitiably poor and weak, although the male was diligent in providing her and the young ones with food. Is he tyrant or sage, or a stupid slave of instinct? asks the New York Herald.

HOW FORCE BILL WAS SHELVED

The struggle in the United States senate that defeated the ship subsidy bill recalls an instance in which a filibustering campaign defeated the passage by that body of the so-called "force bill." Senator Berry, of Arkansas, the one-legged "rebel brigadier," who has developed into such a clever debater as to attract attention to his tilts with the giants on the Republican side, was a very prominent figure at that time. His prominence was due altogether to what he did outside the senate chamber. When there is a roll call to see if there is a quorum it is the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to hunt up absentees and bring them into the chamber. It is his duty to arrest them and drag them in if necessary. But no sergeant-at-arms who knows his business will ever attempt any dragging or even arresting in the case of Berry. That was tried in 1892, but Berry was not either arrested nor dragged. The sergeant-at-arms met the Arkansas senator in the corridor, just as he was starting for home.

"Aha, senator, I'm glad I saw you. I won't have to go to your home after you. You're under arrest."

At the same time the sergeant-at-arms moved toward the Arkansan to lay hands on him. In an instant the spectators were horrified to see a revolver's glittering barrel pointing at the head of the sergeant.

"Keep your hands off me and get out of my way," thundered Berry. "Now, go quick, or I'll shoot!" There was no shooting, no arrest, no official report.

Home-Grown Luster.

"Then you don't bank much on ancestral pride?"

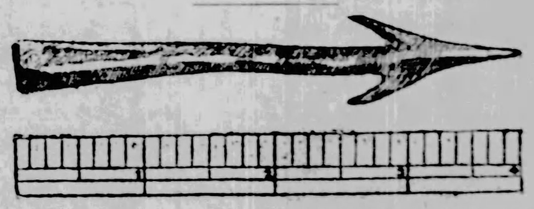
"No. It is more to a man's credit to start from nowhere and be somebody than to start from somewhere and be nobody."—Indianapolis Journal.

Somewhat Affected.

"Does this literary atmosphere affect you any?" asked the tramp dog of the newspaper office cat.

"Oh, I drop into poetry once in a while," answered the cat, as he climbed into the waste basket and went to sleep.—Indianapolis Sun.

IRON ARROW POINT FROM INDIAN MOUND



Among the collection of George U. S. Hovey, of White Church, Wyandotte county, Kan., is an iron arrow point of which a picture made from a photograph is herewith given, reproduced from the Kansas City Journal.

The point was found on the farm of Piney Lydey, near the three Indian mounds in Wyandotte county. Mr. Lydey discovered it while he was chopping up a log that had been taken from an old cabin which had stood on his place for forty years. The point was wrapped up in a growth of 150 rings. And, as Mr. Hovey has had the arrow in his collection for ten years, he says that it is at least 200 years old.

"Who made it?" Who brought it here? you ask. The original inhabitant of this land was as quick to adopt a satisfactory substitute for stone arrow points as the present inhabitants are to adopt a new military defense of a modern pattern rifle," said Mr. Hovey. "In fact, there are not many steel points that had been used by Indians to be found now. The reason that more are not turned up is that they are not as proof against time and dampness as are flints. For that reason every steel or iron point should be carefully preserved, for they will be in time of more value than the stone or flint."

PRICES HOME AND ABROAD

Our Explanation of Why the Former Is Sometimes Greater Than the Latter.

New York Commercial.

Some of our contemporaries continue to charge up against the "trusts" every real or fancied form of injustice or discrimination that anywhere makes its appearance in the realm of trade or commerce. A recent report from Pittsburg, for instance, moves the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, to demand that the United States Industrial commission put its screws immediately upon the "steel trust"—as if that would do any good, anyhow!

This report declares that the rail-making companies in the consolidation that will soon emerge from the hands of a syndicate as the United States Steel Corporation "have two prices"—one for the American purchaser and another for the European, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the latter.

It is not a normal condition, to be sure, but arises at irregular intervals and from various causes. One of its simplest forms may be illustrated thus: A village grocer buys most of the butter produced on the outlying farms, gets the trade of the farmers, and sells the butter to his village customers at a good profit. This is an excellent arrangement—nobody complains. When, however, the grocer some day finds his stock of butter accumulating rapidly, rather than reduce the price or stop buying, thus losing the farmer's trade, he loads up his wagon with the surplus butter, drives off to the city, sells the stuff at a price much below that charged to his home customers—perhaps at a slight loss even—and returns to let the traffic go on in the good old way. He has sustained home prices, kept the dairy maids all at work, held his country trade, served all his village customers on an exact equality, and has established a "foreign" trade that may later on be made much more profitable. There is "no kick coming" from the village consumers, and the local newspaper doesn't think the matter of enough importance to talk about.

CHINESE WINDMILLS SURPRISE OUR SOLDIERS

When our soldiers arrived at Taku they wondered at the immense number of strange windmills all along the sea shore, says the New York Herald. From time immemorial such windmills have been employed by the Chinese to pump sea

water up into the higher basins, where wind and sun evaporate the fluid, leaving the salt.

Such salt contains a great deal of bitter salt, which gives it a very disagreeable taste, but it appears to satisfy the Chinese. From Taku it is carried, in blocks resembling loaves of bread, to Tien-Tsin whence it is scattered all over the country.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Say, Weary, I wuz just readin' that Mark Twain says there's nothin' like a pint o' whisky for curin' colds. What do you think of that?"

"What do I think of it? Why, I think that Mark must have unusually mild colds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our leading poets and novelists are doing farm work now, and thus building up the country.—Atlanta Constitution.

"I have come, sir, to ask you for your daughter's hand," said the young man boldly.

The old gentleman looked at him sharply for a minute as if undecided what to do.

"Suppose I refuse it?" he said at last.

"Then, sir," answered the young man, "we will abide by your decision."

At this the old gentleman started violently.

"You will not elope?" he asked.

"No, sir; we will not," replied the young man. "We know too well what is due to us in an affair of this description. Custom puts certain obligations upon you in the way of providing a proper wedding, and if you think you can escape that by inviting an imitation of the obstinate father act you are grievously mistaken."

"Foiled!" sighed the old gentleman, as he made a mental calculation of the cost of the wedding. "Take her, my boy; take her and be happy."—Chicago Evening Post.

"William Waldorf Astor has prohibited the sale of his book in this country."

"Well, you can bet something handsome that that fact isn't going to delude me into buying a copy."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"People ought to be mighty careful about the way they educate their children," said Senator Sorghum.

"I suppose there are many things you would arrange differently if you could go back and superintend your own childhood?"

"Yes. For instance, my thoughtless teachers sat me down in front of a copy-book and made me write 'honesty is the best policy' over and over again. They dinned it into me so hard that my young spirit revolted, and I have had an aversion to that motto ever since."—Washington Star.

Winston Churchill describes a political candidate as a "a man who is naked to stand, wants to sit and is expected to lie."

Stranger—"You seem pretty flush. In on some clever operation recently?"

Jimmy Dores—"Yes."

Stranger—"Somebody let you in on the ground floor?"

Jimmy Dores—"O! no. No confederate. Just my usual lay; second-story window."

He (on short acquaintance)—You have divine eyes.

She—And I must say you have sublime cheek to tell me so.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Did you hear Vognerlist execute that Beethoven Sonata?" "Yes, I knew it was a case of horrible assault, but I didn't know that he had killed the piece."—Kansas City Star.

"Say, O'Shaunnessy, are you making any fast day sacrifice?"

"Yes; Tim O'Grady touched me for the loan of ten, and I gave it to him. Sure, you can call that a Lenten sacrifice—that is, if you know Tim."—Kansas City Star.

A Campbellite evangelist is in Pratt, Kan., and the local papers describe him as a "stemwinder," and declare "he strikes right from the shoulder and gives it to the devil both fore and aft.

They haven't caught you yet,
Dewet;
Their failure makes them fret,
Dewet.
They wildly throw the baited net;
They gayly cry, "He's ours, you bet;"
And lo! they're fooled again,
Dewet.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There's nobody can say we don't live well," remarked Mr. Pheer. "We nearly always have oatmeal and mackerel for breakfast."

"I know it," sighed the wife. "I eat the oatmeal and you eat the mackerel."—Chicago Tribune.

"Those pigs of yours," said the country rector, "are in fine condition, Jarvis."

"Yes," answered Jarvis, "sure they be. Oh, sur, if we was all of us only as fit to die as them, we'd do."—Kansas City Star.

Involved Relationships of the Harrisons.

Chicago Tribune.

At a recent gathering of a woman's social club in Indianapolis, the relationship of General Harrison and his baby daughter, Elizabeth, furnished a half hour's interesting conversation in the study of genealogy. The subject of Baby Harrison's pedigree was introduced when the vivacious wife of a prominent young lawyer remarked that General Harrison, by his marriage to Mrs. Dimmick, who was his first wife's niece, had become his own nephew and consequently was grand-uncle to his baby daughter.

"Being his own nephew," remarked another matron, "makes him second cousin to his famous grandson, Baby McKee."

"That makes his daughter, Baby Harrison, both the aunt and fourth cousin to Baby McKee," advanced another.

The curiosity and imaginative powers of the entire company was quickly aroused to figure out other relationships of the Baby Harrison, and that interesting little mite's genealogy was probed with fertile results.

"She's her father's niece," exclaimed one.

"She's Mrs. McKee's (her half-sister) second cousin," chimed in another.

"Why, Baby Harrison is her own cousin," declared a young matron, who was one of last season debutantes.

All of which was true. Baby Harrison is not only her own cousin, but her second cousin as well. The investigation led to surprising results. Had he not married his own daughter's cousin, the limbs of the family tree would not have looked so awry. Here is the result of the investigation:

As is well-known, Mrs. Harrison is Mrs. McKee's first cousin, and Mrs. McKee being General Harrison's own daughter is also the stepdaughter of Mrs. Harrison, her cousin. According to this the baby, who is Mrs. McKee's half-sister, is also her second cousin, being the daughter of Mrs. Harrison who is Mrs. McKee's first cousin.

Now Mrs. McKee, being General Harrison's daughter, the daughter's second cousin is naturally the father's first cousin, therefore Baby Harrison was General Harrison's first cousin. But the baby is also the general's daughter, and the father's first cousin being always second cousin to his children, baby Harrison becomes her own second cousin.

This relationship is more easily shown by glances at the accompanying genealogical table, where Baby Harrison is seen to be first cousin to the husband of Mrs. Dimmick, or to the nephew of General Harrison, which in this case is himself. Hence she is second cousin to the daughter of her first cousin—viz., herself.

Again, General Harrison being Mrs. Harrison's uncle by his former marriage, his wife is his niece, and the daughter of his niece becomes his grandniece, he thereby becoming greatuncle of Baby Elizabeth. But little Miss Harrison, being the daughter of the General, is first cousin of his niece, thus making Baby Harrison and mother first cousins. It has already been shown that she is also her father's first cousin, and thus in certain contingencies would inherit from her father in several ways recognized in law as legitimate relationships.

But this brings up a still more intricate relationship of Baby and General Harrison. If Mrs. Harrison be General Harrison's niece and the baby and the niece are first cousins (as they are), their uncle may be common to both, thus General Harrison would become uncle to his own daughter as well as to his wife. Following this his niece would be of course first cousin to his daughter, and hence Baby Harrison becomes first cousin to herself as well as her second cousin as shown above. She has already been shown to be first cousin to her half-sister, Mrs. McKee, and the chain of relationship is complete enough for all practical purposes.

But this did not relieve General Harrison of all his responsibilities in the case. By his marriage with Mrs. Dimmick, as first shown, he became his own nephew, and hence first cousin to Mrs. McKee, and all his first wife's children, the same as to his little daughter.

Therefore summing up her tangled skein of relationships, Baby Elizabeth Harrison finds herself related as follows: General Harrison—Father, first cousin, uncle, and great uncle.

Mrs. Harrison—Mother, first cousin, auntie, and great aunt.

Mrs. McKee—Half sister, first and second cousin.

Elizabeth Harrison (herself)—First and second cousin.

Baby McKee—Nephew and fourth cousin.

No Doubt.

"What do you think of the no breakfast fad?"

"I think it's a splendid thing for people who don't get up until luncheon time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Guess.

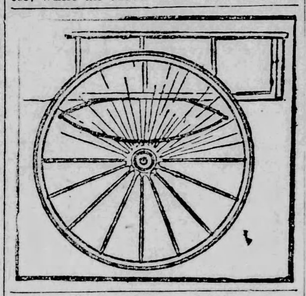
"I wonder why they are called Turkish baths," said Mr. Birmingham.

"Probably," answered Mr. Manchester, "because Turks are averse to submitting to any such operation."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

WHEEL PUZZLES PHOTOGRAPHERS

Photographers in the west, both professional and amateur, are engaged in a wordy controversy as to whether or not one part of a wheel moves faster than another. It is claimed—and a large number of photographs are exhibited to prove it—that when the wheel of a rapidly moving wagon is photographed, the top of the wheel never appears as clear as the bottom. The same is true of a wheel rolled along the ground in front of a camera.

In many cases the developed picture does not show any spokes above the center, while all those below the center are



clear. On the other hand, it is said to be absurd to pretend that the top of the wheel can go faster than the bottom.

The mystery has been explained in this way—as a matter of fact, the top of the wheel does actually move faster than the bottom, that is, in relation to the ground. The bottom half of the wheel has only a vertical motion, while the top has a rapid horizontal motion, much faster than the hub or the wagon. With a time exposure, therefore, the bottom spokes show clear, while those above the center are blurred.—New York Herald.

MEANING OF "TOPEKA."

The meaning of the word Topeka has always been a matter of some dispute. When the town was first established the Herald of Freedom, at Lawrence, said that it was one of the Indian names for the Kansas river. Other authorities say Topeka is the Kaw name for small potatoes, and in the Shawnee language it was affirmed to mean simply potato without the small. But Mr. Charles M. Murdock, writing for the old settlers' column in the Marshall County News, gives us an entirely new definition. "In May, 1857," says Mr. Murdock, "my father arrived with his family at the Otoe mission building, near the north line of Marshall county. He was sent there by the Presbyterian Home Missionary society, and was the first missionary sent to the Otoe and Missouri tribes. After we had been at the mission a few days the seven chiefs of the the tribe came over to visit father, their first missionary. Among them was Arkehata, head chief of the tribe; Big Soldier and White Water. The names of the other four I do not remember. Father treated them as distinguished gentlemen. Father had on an old-fashioned, open-breasted vest, and the Indians named him Topeka, the definition being white breast or missionary at home. Father explained to them the object and purpose of his being sent among them and told them he could not be successful without their cordial support, which they promised to give and did."—Kansas City Journal.

Why He Chuckled.

"Come along, old fellow, I want you to come and celebrate the event by having dinner with me."

"Why, what's happened?"

"My rival is dead."

"Rival? I thought you were married."

"So, I am, but I've had a rival, nevertheless. He's gone, though—died this morning in my wife's arms."

"Great Caesar! Are you the kind of man to stand that? Well, you surprise me. Who was he?"

"She loved him before we were married, and she brought him to the house. He was a complete stranger to me then, and we've never been very good friends at any time. But he's gone, and I'm glad of it."

"Well, well. If you are not the greatest idiot—what was his name?"

"Fido."

And they went off together chuckling.—Tit-Bits.

Tennyson's Choice of Great Women

Tennyson is said to have been fond of foolish fun, that ever delightful sort of fun which is not wit but nonsense.

One day at the Burlington House he asked the guests a conundrum which he had just made:

"Who are the greatest women in the world?"

The answer was:

"Miss Ouri, the Misses Ippi and Sara Gossa."

A Gentle Hint.

Mr. Nicefellow—What do you think is the proper age for girls to marry?

Miss Lena—Oh, about nineteen.

"Indeed! And how old are you?"

"Oh, about nineteen."—Town Topics.

German Emigrants.

In 1881-1885 the annual number of German emigrants averaged 171,368. In 1897 there were only 24,631, and in 1898 only 20,837 emigrants.

HUMORS AND THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Some humors are inherited; others are acquired, commonly through derangements of the digestive organs.

Whether inherited or acquired, they are radically and permanently removed by one and the same medicine, and that is

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA—It cleanses the blood, perfects digestion, cures dyspepsia, stops all eruptions, clears the complexion, builds up the whole system.

For various reasons humors are most quickly removed in the spring.

Begin taking Hood's at once.

"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla occasionally for several years and found it very beneficial as a tonic, invigorating, recuperating and strengthening the system and quieting the nerves. It purifies the blood and thus removes the cause of most ailments."—Maj. Wm. M. Reynolds, Athens, W. Va.

Accept no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Engineer

Leaning from the cab window does more with his ears than his eyes. The "rumble and grumble and roar" of his engine are to him articulate speech, and a false

note in that jumble of sounds would catch his ear as quickly as a discord would strike the ear of the leader of an orchestra.

He thinks more of his engine than himself. That is why he neglects to notice symptoms which are full of warning. The foul tongue, the bitter taste, sour risings, and undue fullness after eating are but symptoms of dyspepsia or some form of disease involving the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. In time the heart, liver, lungs, or other organs are involved and the engineer has to lay off.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood and builds up the body with sound healthy flesh.

"I used ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and several vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets' a year ago this spring, and have had no trouble with indigestion since," writes Mr. W. T. Thompson, of Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana. "Words fail to tell how thankful I am for the relief, as I had suffered so much and it seemed that the doctors could do me no good. I got down in weight to 125 pounds, and was not able to work at all. Now I weigh 160 and can do a day's work on the farm. I have recommended your medicine to several, and shall always have a good word to say for Dr. Pierce and his medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

CHINAMAN INVENTS NOVEL WHEELBARROW

Chinamen have more castes even than the East Indians. They say you never find one Chinaman in a low condition of life but you will find him employing another Chinaman in a still lower condition.

The small Chinese farmer employes a servant to whom he is lord and master. This menial is compelled to serve him in any capacity that may be required. For instance, when the small Chinese farmer

takes a pig to market he does not do it as the Irishman does, by driving the pig along the road. No. He first kills the pig, or makes his "hired man" do it.

Then the pig is carefully packed on one side of a single wheeled vehicle something like a wheelbarrow. The weight of the proprietor may just balance that of the pig, but if it is greater than that of the pig then a few bowlders are added to even things up. The whole apparatus is then wheeled along the road by the "hired man," the Chinese proprietor meanwhile placidly smoking his pipe.—New York Herald.

FOUR LEAF CLOVER NOW ON MARKET

According to old tradition, luck approaches every one at least once. Another old tradition has it that the finding of a four leaf clover is a sure omen of good luck coming. Small pots of what appeared to be four leaf clover, when first exhibited a few years ago by a Berlin florist, had a rushing sale at a high price.

These pot plants were not clover, however, but merely specimens of edible wood-sorrel (oxalis esculenta). Later the florists succeeded in producing four leafed white clover. Next, four leafed purple clover was introduced, but, while being a species of true clover, its rather dull color prevented its becoming very popular.

Only quite lately have pot plants of four leafed true meadow clover (trifolium pratense) appeared in the market. These plants are artificially grown. They are as yet so high priced that only wealthy people may get them. What matter, though! Luck must not be sought, can not be bought, comes unexpected. Not pot plants of the rarity, but only specimens found without seeking are, according to tradition, harbingers of good luck.—New York Herald.

KNOWN BY YOUR SHOES.

If you go regularly to the same bootblack he not only knows you by your shoes, but he knows every pair of shoes that he has ever seen on your feet.

"These are better shoes than the button ones you wore last fall," said one of the Italian footwear shiners, who presumed on a long business acquaintance. He told the truth and set me to thinking.

"Do you remember those shoes?" I asked.

"Oh, yes. I put a button on them the first time you wore them, and that was right after you stopped wearing the light tan ones that you had for three summers."

"Do you notice and remember all such things?"

"Yes. We used to call you 'Old Tans' when we spoke of you. You see, we talk about our customers sometimes, and always know them best by their shoes. That man who just went out is 'Old Congress Gaiters,' for he always sends anything wrong by such names; it is only our way. We have very few customers who wear congress gaiters, and he is the only one who comes every day. Most of them are old men, for you see they can put the gaiters on easier than other shoes. That gentleman always wears them, and he makes a pair last him nine months."—New York Herald.

Encouraging Her Cousin.

"Ah! yes," sighed the lovelorn youth. "I'm passionately in love with Miss Van Fickel. I wonder if I will ever succeed in winning her affections."

"Why not?" replied his Cousin Helen. "I know at least half a dozen other men who have."—Philadelphia Press.

A Stumper for the M. D.

Maid (to absent-minded invalid)—The doctor is here, sir.

Absent-minded invalid—Well, just you tell him I am not able to see any one today.—Tit-Bits.

FAMOUS OLD LINLITHGOW PALACE

In a speech at Edinburgh Lord Rosebery proposed that the Scottish memorial to Queen Victoria take the form of the restoration of Linlithgow palace, the most historic ruin in Scotland.

Linlithgow the birthplace of Mary Stuart and the home of traditions and ghosts, had its beginning in 1300, when Edward I of England on one of his campaigns in Scotland erected a fortified camp on the site of the castle. The English occupied the fortification until 1301,

LINDITHGOW CASTLE.

when a Scotch peasant of the name of Binnoch and seven followers of Bruce secured entrance by hiding themselves in a load of hay which was allowed to pass uninspected into the castle. They captured the place and were rewarded by Bruce with rich lands.

In the reign of Edward III the castle was again in the hands of the English, and in 1424 it was partly destroyed by fire. After the accession of the Stuart family Linlithgow became a fixed royal residence, and the Scottish kings were wont to deed it to their consorts. James IV and his immediate successors improved and enlarged the castle, and with them it was the favorite residence. The degeneration began in 1746, when the castle was abandoned to the use of soldiers as a barracks and was accidentally set on fire.

The old ruin is all of polished stone, and covers an acre of ground. Many fine examples of sculpture and decorations are in a fair state of preservation, and a pile in the center of the inner court is still distinguishable as a fountain. The parliament chamber in which Mary Stuart first saw the light of day on Dec. 8, 1542, is an object of much interest to tourists.

NEW ZEALAND PRODUCT PUZZLES NATURALISTS

A fish of curious habits exists in New Zealand, and it has apparently hitherto escaped the notice of naturalists. The fish is called by the Maories the kakawai. Its habitat is very extensive in the north island, and it may be found on the Wiararapa plains, the Forty-Mile bush, etc. It is generally discovered when a man is digging out rabbits or making postholes in the summer time, and it lies at a depth of a foot or two feet under the soil. The character of the soil, whether sandy or loamy, does not seem to matter. The fish is from two to three inches long, silvery, shaped like a rainbow, but rather more slender and tapering. It appears to be dead when exhumed, and if dug up in the summer and put into water it dies at once. If, however, it is brought to daylight in May or early June (the end of autumn) when the rains are beginning to make the soil thoroughly wet, and put into a tub of water a curious thing happens.

After a day or two it casts its skin, which sinks to the bottom, and the fish plays about bright and lively. When dug up in summer there appears to be a growth of skin or perhaps of a dry gummy exudation, which seals up the head and gills. Apparently this enables it to aestivate through the dry weather and seals the fish as an Indian fakir is sealed up before he goes in for a long fasting burial. Of course, in winter there must be marshy spots or pools in which the fish can swim and propagate, but often all evidence of such natation disappears in summer, and the hot, dry weather less plain seems the last place on earth in which to find a fish. When the skin is cast off vivid little spots of red appear on the body, so that some people have said that the fish is a small trout. This is not the case (although they are now used as bait for trout); the kakawai was well known to the natives ages before trout were introduced from England; well known, although the name by some chance has been missed in making the Maori dictionaries, just as naturalists have missed noticing the fish.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Still More Horrible.

"My ragged friend," said the elderly gentleman with nothing else to do, "I read a story in one of the daily newspapers about a man that dropped dead after drinking a glass of beer. Was not that horrible?"

"Might have been worse," said the object of charity.

"How?"

"He might have dropped dead before drinkin' it."—Indianapolis Press.

Just Her Way.

Jack—"Well, then, since you have broken off the engagement, suppose you give me back the ring."

Julia—"Eh—you see, Jack, er—Mr. De Trow, I've become very much attached to this ring; it just suits me. So when Tom Getthere proposed last night I told him I didn't want a new ring, but that he could see you and pay you what this cost you."—Philadelphia Press.

IT CAME BACK.

The Doctor's Wife Found Her Complexion Again.

Coffee is no respecter of persons when it comes to the poisonous effects thereof. A prominent physician's wife of Monticello, Ind., says that coffee treated her very badly indeed, giving her a serious and painful stomach trouble, and a wretched, muddy complexion.

Her husband is a physician of the regular school and opposed to both tea and coffee, so he induced her to leave them off and take on Postum Food Coffee.

The stomach trouble disappeared almost like magic, and gradually her complexion cleared up; now she is in excellent condition throughout.

There are thousands of highly organized people who are made sick in a variety of different ways by the use of coffee, and most of these people do not suspect the cause of their trouble. They think that others can drink coffee and are well, and they can, but about one person out of every three is more or less poisoned by coffee, and this can be proved by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. In nearly every case the disorder will be greatly relieved or entirely disappear. It is easy enough to make a trial, and see whether coffee is a poison to you or not.

The name of the doctor's wife can be given upon application to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

Quickly Cures Tobacco Habit

Anyone Can Have a Free Trial Package by Sending Name and Address.

Men need no longer face the trying ordeal of swearing off from tobacco. A well-known chemist of Cincinnati has discovered a remedy that actually offsets

No More Smoke or Dirty Spittoons.

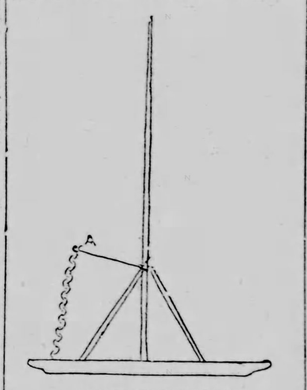
the desire for tobacco, stops the craving for cigarettes, spoils a cigar or pipe smoke and makes it impossible to chew tobacco. One good feature about this new remedy is the fact that it is tasteless, so that ladies mix it in food, tea or coffee, milk or chocolate, and cure their husbands, sons or brothers without their knowing how it happened.

Any man who desires to quit using tobacco may now do so in a very pleasant but thoroughly effective manner without any suffering or nervous tension. The remedy is perfectly harmless, and anyone may have a free trial package by sending name and address to the Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 1983 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Farmstead.

Three-Horse Evener.

Editor Farmstead:—I send a plan of three-horse evener to wagon or disc harrow. Take a log chain, put one end around the ex on the left-wheel; then carry it to the tongue, making almost a square hitch; the three-horse doubletree is attached at the dot A in the plan.

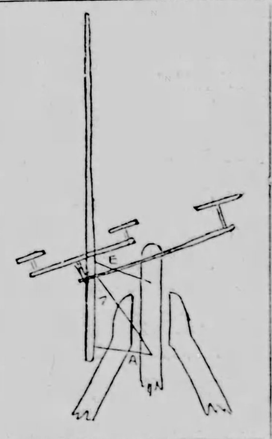


EVEN WITH CHAIN.

You will have to hitch the chain so as not to have side-draft. Try this and see. You may make some improvement.—C. C. L., Cottage Grove, Ore.

Editor Farmstead:—I am of the opinion that L. A. K.'s three-horse evener would cause side draft. The load should be drawn from the centre.

Remove the tongue from the wagon; put in its place a piece the same size, about two feet long; the diagram will be



easy to understand, and AAE is the iron strap. AA should be underneath, so as not to hinder raising the tongue.—J. W. B., Pancoastburg, O.

Editor Farmstead:—I write to you in regard to that three-horse evener. I would say to L. A. K., that he made a mistake when he said the evener would work on any vehicle with a tongue. It will not work on a cultivator, because one horse will walk on the corn. I would like two of them if they will work all right.—L. C. H., Courtland, Kan.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Tomato Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—Seeing an answer to J. A. M., of Oakdale, Ill., on raising tomatoes for market, and, as it differs from my method, I will give mine. If the ground is not very rich, spread well-pulverized horse manure on it till it is rich enough to raise good corn. Then plow it about three or four inches deep, as early in the spring as it is workable, and just before it is intended to plant, plow it again, five or six inches deep, pulverizing it well after each plowing.

When it is ready to plant mark it in rows three and one-half feet each way, so that it can be cultivated with a corn cultivator. Set a good strong plant on each cross-mark, and give them plenty of cultivation, whether they are weedy or not, wet or dry, only do not cultivate them when it is so wet that the ground will bake or when the dew is on them. The ground should be stirred at least twice a week until the vines get large enough to be injured by the cultivator. Then set a stake by each plant to which tie it, or, better still, stretch a wire along each row for the vines to rest on, and put it the right height so that the vines can lap over it nicely without straining them. This holds them up when heavily loaded with fruit. If tree tomatoes are used of course he will not need to do this, unless they are very tall and it is a windy country.

As for the varieties to grow, he will have to determine that by the market he has to supply. Of course always grow a good, bright, smooth variety, and they will sell in any market. A southeast hill slope is conceded to be the best place for tomatoes, as all hard storms come from the northwest, west or southwest, and as the vines are easily disturbed they are better protected in such a place. Early tomatoes bring the highest price, and it is necessary to have large plants ready to set out as soon as danger of frost is past. Four or five inches is not too large, yet much smaller ones will do.—J. R. H., Tarkio, Mo.

Transferring Bees.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to A. A., of Clifford, Pa.: If his double hive is in good repair, and is a movable frame hive, he would better leave his bees where they are. I have one such hive, and wish that my other thirty-nine were of the same kind. But if he wishes to transfer, the first thing is to put on a veil; then smoke the bees so that the hive is well filled with smoke. If he had a smoker, I should say ten or fifteen puffs. As he has not, he must manage some way to blow the smoke into the entrance of the hive. Don't use tobacco, for that would quiet them too much. Now move the old hive back four or five feet and put the empty one with frames filled with foundation in its place. If his old hives have frames that he can remove, all he has to do is to take them one by one and carefully brush off the bees close to the entrance of the new hive. If he can find the queen, carefully lift her by the wings, after some of the bees have entered the hive, and put her down at the entrance. Be sure that she goes in; then his work is successfully done.

If his hive has not movable frames, after he has moved it back and put his new hive in place, he must lift the old hive from the bottom board; turn it bottom side up; then take a box about eight inches deep and turn it over the open hive. The box should not be large enough to slip down over the sides of the hive, but just the right size to set on top of the inside wall of his hive. Now drum on the wall of the hive with a stick and the bees will go into the box. If drumming on the outside wall will not do it, he will have to tear it off and pound the inner wall. It will take some time to do this, as the bees are slow about going up.

When about two-thirds of the bees are in the box, take it to the new hive and dump about a foot from the entrance, then watch for the queen, for if he does not get her the operation is a failure. If she is not there, drum up till he does get her. When the queen is in the new hive, place the old one with the remaining bees behind the new one, with the entrance at right angles and leave for 21 days. By this time all the brood in the old hive will be hatched and he can repeat the drumming process till all the bees are transferred. The best time to do it is during fruit bloom in the spring.—C. H. B., Burlington, Mich.

Editor Farmstead: Say to A. A. A., of Clifton, Pa., on the bees: I take it that you are not anxious to preserve the old hive, so wait until the bees are gathering honey and there is brood in the hive; then remove the old hive about a foot in front of its old position; place a new hive on the old stand; take all of the frames out; if you have other bees, take a card of honey and brood (be sure of the brood) out of them and put in the new hive; then replace your frames. Now with a hammer and cold chisel tear up the old hive, remove all the honey and brood and the bees will go into the new hive and stay there. Get a smoker first.—H. C., Hartford, Mich.

That Ailing Cow.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to J. H. L., Joshua, Tenn: I think your cow is suffering from indigestion, caused by too rich rations. If so, discontinue the cotton seed and shelled corn, and give in their stead sound timothy or clover hay and give in her meal two teaspoonsful of powdered saltpeter and one teaspoonful of copperas, once a day for three days, then skip three days, until you have given nine doses.

Your cow may be suffering from a disease sometimes called hollow horn. If that be the case, the hair will be rough and staring, the horns will be cold at the base when not in the sun, and the hair will be standing out and away from them; her nose will be dry, her eyes will appear sunken and her appetite gone. The above are a few symptoms of a disease so called hollow horn. I will give a remedy for this disease, which I never knew to fail, though I have treated a good many cases:

First rub twenty or thirty drops of the spirits of turpentine on the ridge between the horns; then part the bush of the tail and cut off from one-half to three-quarters of an inch; then place the half of an onion directly on the wound, and tie the bush tightly over it to keep it in place. Before this operation, have ready the following pills: One pint of soot, one pint of salt and one pint of the white ends of hen dung, two ounces of pulverized saltpeter and two ounces of copperas. To this add six hens' eggs one pint of black pepper, put all together in an iron kettle or an old tin pan, and grind together in a smooth mass; then add flour enough to make a stiff dough.

The above should be made into balls the size of a hen's egg, rolling then in flour to keep them from sticking to the hands. Three of these balls are a dose, given three days in succession; then skip three days, until three doses are given; after that, one ball will be sufficient, given alternately as above. How to give: Draw the tongue well out and hold it firmly in the left hand; take the ball in your right hand, between thumb and fingers, placing the pill over the ball at the root of the tongue, and let all go together and it is gone.—C. H. A., Vicksburg, Mich.

To Preserve Fence Posts.

Editor Farmstead:—To H. B. M., Maine Prairie, Minn.: Dip your fence posts into coal tar, or paint them with it hot, so that it comes up on them a foot or eighteen inches above the ground, and they will never need to be set by you, if they are good posts to commence with.—H. Tarkio, Mo.

To Cure Warbles.

Editor Farmstead:—Grubs are caused by a sting from a large black fly in summer. Remove the wax from the hole over the grub, place a finger on each side of the hole, press down firmly and the grub will pop out. I can remove the grubs from any cow's back in this way in ten minutes. Try it.—G. V. M., Muscatine, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one has inquired how to cure a sick cow that has the warbles. Before you turn your cattle on the grass in the spring, take strong salt water (brine) and mop well along the back, on each side, as low as the warbles are. The salt water will kill them and they won't bother any more.—S. T., Denova, Iowa.

Care of Manure.

Editor Farmstead:—Will say in reply to E. S. H., of Erwin, Tenn.: Never put manure in heaps so it will heat, as it will lose the greater part of its quality. I find best results when spread in the winter and ploughed under in the spring. I do not see any advantage in spreading it on top of the ploughed ground, as it will dry out; while, when under, it will be moist and give more strength to the growing plants.—O. W. H., Elm Grove, W. Va.

INQUIRIES.

Broom Factory.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader be kind enough to tell me what utensils are necessary to run a broom factory, and what would be the cost of the outfit?—J. D. P., Dowelltown, Tenn.

Lambs Scouring.

Editor Farmstead:—Every year my lambs begin to scour and die about harvest. Will some one who has had experience tell me how to prevent or cure it?—S. T., Denova, Iowa.

Ants in Lawns.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the good neighbors please tell us what to do to get rid of the ants that infest the lawn and flower garden. They have nests about the fence and walks and last year killed some fine plants and shrubs, and even attacked the shade trees. They are a medium sized, red and black variety.—L. W. L., Salida, Colo.

Stiff Joint.

Editor Farmstead:—I have raised a valuable mare which seems to be stiff in the navicular joint at the top of the hoof, which spoils her traveling. Will some Blade reader give me a formula for liniment to loosen stiff joints, as that information would help many stockmen?—S. T., Denova, Iowa.

Raising Plants for Sale.

Editor Farmstead:—I am planning to raise plants for sale, such as celery, cabbage, tomatoes, etc. When is the best time to plant them and whether I should start them in house boxes or hot beds?—H. C. S., Guy's Mills, Pa.

What Ails Him?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a two-year-old short horn bull that about six weeks ago got bloated and stiff and has been getting worse. Now he is tucked up in the abdomen and stands with his hind feet almost against the front feet and can hardly stand or walk, but eats like a working ox. Will some one suggest a remedy?—Subscriber, Scenery Hill, Pa.

Weevil in Beans.

Editor Farmstead:—Can anyone tell when to plant beans and not have them pay the weevil?—M. E. H., Youngsville, Pa.

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BED-WETTING CURED. S

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Major Russell Harrison.

"Was Russell Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, discharged from the army by President McKinley through the influence of Senator Hanna, or is there any plausible grounds for such charge? Did he—Russell Harrison—have any trouble connected with the army?"—G. H. H., Dandridge, Tenn.

Russell Harrison was a paymaster in the volunteer army, not the regular, with the rank of major. The volunteers of 1898 have been disbanded long ago, and the United States volunteers of 1898 are in the Philippines, preparing to come home. Major Harrison was the last of the volunteer paymasters to be discharged. He was discharged simply and solely for the reason that the other volunteer paymasters were discharged—because there was nothing for him to do. Senator Hanna had no more to do with it than yourself. Major Harrison never had any trouble in the army of an official nature. There were never any charges of any kind preferred against him. As Russell Harrison and his father were never friends after the second marriage of the latter, it is easy to see the silly Democratic lie had no grounds whatever. Such stories are started for political effect, and are circulated among the rural population by the Democrats, because they think the farmers are more easily deceived.

Can Not Reply.

T. J. D., McKinney, Texas: Would be too long; and besides, the full census reports are not yet out.

T. W., Tacoma, Wash.: The rules above will not allow addresses to be given.

R. S., Chalmers, Ind.: The Blade gave its reason for its view as to the best thing to be done with Cuba on the editorial page (4th) is issue of Feb. 28, and can not repeat.

R. B., Bear Lake, Mich.: We can not furnish questions for debate.

R. C., Kennet, Cal.: Sorry, but read the rules above. No addresses, either in the paper or by letter. Don't waste time asking.

V. C., Albion, Mich.: We never heard of it, and if we had we could not give the address. Why not read the rules above?

J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.: It would take columns to answer your question about the causes of the Chinese trouble. Last July and afterward we printed a number of articles on the Boxers, the empress dowager, and the various causes of the war, written expressly for The Blade.

D. W. B., West Plains, N. Y.: We can not, because it would take a book to give even a brief answer as to the differences of doctrine and practice among the churches.

H. S. B., Fayette, Ohio: Apply to an electrician, please.

Continental Bills.

Since the publication in the Weekly Blade of March 14 of an account of a $50 continental note, we have received a half dozen letters from people who have either this or other continental bills. They are not so rare as we supposed. We can not give addresses, either in the paper or by mail, if dealers in such dealings. Read the rules. Dealers pay 25 cents to $1.50 for continental money, according to the rarity of the issue. The denomination cuts no figure in the price, as they were outlawed over a century ago.

No Government License.

"The United States government grants to liquor sellers some kind of a license for $25. Will you tell me what rights a man possesses by holding such a license? Has he the right to sell by the drink or not? I had supposed the holder of such a license only had the privilege of selling liquor in packages of five gallons or more. Am I correct?"—D. B. H., Red Creek, N. Y.

The United States government issues no license to liquor sellers. It imposes a special annual internal revenue tax upon manufacturers of liquor, of wine, and of beer, etc.; a tax on wholesale dealers; a tax on retail dealers; a tax on cigar and tobacco manufacturers; a tax on dealers in tobacco and cigars; a tax on manufacturers of oleomargarine, and so on. These are taxes, not licenses, because the national government gives no rights to any of these people. The government insists that a man selling liquor shall pay the internal revenue tax as a liquor dealer, but it gives him no right to sell in defiance of the state law. A dealer who sells in quantities of five gallons or more must pay a wholesale dealer's tax; if less, a retail dealer's tax.

The Friars.

"What relation do the Philippine Friars hold to the Church of Rome and to the people at large? or, in other words, what is their mission to the people?"—J. S. W., Herring, W. Va.

There are a number of monastic orders in the Roman Catholic church of which the most noted are the Augustinians, the Carmelites or White Friars (so called from the color of their garb), the Dominicans or Black Friars, and the Franciscans or Gray Friars. The members of these are monks. These orders are authorized by the church of Rome, and are found all over the world. They preach, hold parishes, etc., the same as ordinary priests, in the Philippine Islands.

John Adams.

"What President lived the longest after retiring from office?"—I. H. H., Maryville, Tenn.

John Adams. He retired from the Presidency March 4, 1801, and died on July 4, 1826.

Supreme Court Justices.

"Will you please give me the names of the chief justice and his associates?"—N. B., El Dorado Springs, Mo.

Melville W. Fuller, chief justice; associate justices—John M. Harlan, Horace Gray, David J. Brewer, Henry B. Brown, Geo. Shiras, jr., Edward D. White, Rufus W. Peckham and Joseph McKenna.

No National Holidays.

"Is theFourth of July or any other day made a national holiday, by act of Congress? And if so, how many such days are so legalized?"—R. M. K., Marengo, Iowa.

Oh, but we are weary of answering this same old question! Congress has never enacted a law to make any national holiday whatever. That belongs to state legislatures, not to Congress.

Negroes in the South.

"Are negroes in the south compelled to ride in separate cars from the whites, and on street cars is there a separate place for them; at restaurants and hotels do they eat with the whites, and if not, why? If it is against the law for them to ride with whites, who made the law?"—W. B., Rockford, Wash.

In some states of the south—most, if not all—separate coaches are provided for negroes, who are not allowed to ride in coaches with whites. This is because of race prejudice, of course. They are not allowed to eat with whites in hotels or restaurants. If the proprietors should allow it, the whites would not patronize them. The laws requiring separate railway coaches were passed the state legislatures, which of course are Democratic.

Joan of Arc.

"Please give a short history of Joan of Arc. Was she a witch or not, according to French and English law, and what you think about it?"—G. K. M., Perkinsville, Ind.

Joan, or Jeanne d'Arc, was born in the little village of Domremy, in the province of Lorraine, France, about A. D. 1411. Her parents were peasants, and she never had any schooling. She was very devout in religion, and at the age of 13 began to believe herself the subject of supernatural visitations, and told of voices she thought she heard, and visions she believed she saw. Every lunatic asylum to-day has patients who have similar delusions.

In the light of modern knowledge of such diseases, it seems probable that she dwelt upon the many legends current in Lorraine among the ignorant peasantry, especially upon one that a virgin should free France from her enemies, until she became a monomaniac on the subject. She finally became possessed by the idea she was the virgin meant in the prophecy. She finally went to the French dauphin, or heir to the throne, and requested to be allowed to lead his army. This was granted. With 10,000 troops she attacked the English who were besieging the city of Orleans, and compelled them to raise the siege, in May, 1429. Her presence struck terror into the superstitious souls of the English, and in the same way encouraged the superstitious French soldiers. She was crowned king at Rheims in less than three months. The next year she was unsuccessful in leading the army, was captured by the English, and tried on a charge of sorcery—that is, of what they believed. She was found guilty and burned in the market place of Rouen, her ashes being thrown into the Seine. The French king, Charles, did not try to save her. She was a poor, crazed girl, and her execution was infamous.

The Harrison Family.

"Please inform me what relation was ex-President Harrison, just deceased, to Wm. Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States."—D. F. B., Dunkirk, Ohio.

The Harrison family is descended from Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was born in Berkeley, Virginia, about 1740, died in 1791. His third and youngest son was William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, who was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773, died at Washington, April 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration.

William Henry Harrison's son, John Scott Harrison, was born in Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 4, 1804, while his father was governor of Indiana Territory. He died May 26, 1878, at North Bend, Ohio. He was the father of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States. The following is the career of the latter:

1833—Born at North Bend, O.
1853—Graduated from Miami university.
1854—Married Miss Caroline Lavinia Scott.
1860—Elected supreme court reporter of Indiana.
1862—Commissioned in the civil war.
1865—Honorably mustered out with brevet rank of brigadier general.
1876—Re-elected supreme court reporter.
1878—Formed the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback.
1876—Defeated for governor of Indiana.
1880—Elected United States senator from Indiana.
1881—Took his seat in the Senate.
1887—Completed his term and was succeeded by David Turpie.
1888—Nominated for President of the United States.
1889—Inaugurated twenty-third President of the United States.
1892—Renominated, but defeated by Grover Cleveland.
1896—Mrs. Harrison died.
1893—Retired to private life.
1896—Married Mrs. Dimmick, niece of the first Mrs. Harrison.
1901—Died at the age of 67 years.

George III.

"What was the surname of King George III of England? Also advise how many sons he raised, give their names and state if possible, what became of them."—I. E. D., Rowlesburg, Va.

George III had no surname. We discussed this fully a few weeks ago in connection with Queen Victoria, and can not repeat. He had 15 children, all but two of whom grew up. He was succeeded by his eldest son, George IV.

Kiowa-Comanche Reservation.

It is of no use to shower us with queries about this reservation and its opening. Every fact in our possession was given in the article headed "New Farms About 70,000 Settlers," on 1st page of Weekly Blade of March 14. On the 5th page of same issue is a map, showing location of reservation. In the Question Bureau or Weekly Blade of March 7, under the heading, "Kiowa-Comanche Lands," is a reply concerning the rights of old soldiers, the principal points of which are repeated in the article referred to above in Blade of March 14. We can not reprint any of this information in full here, as to use asking us additional questions, for the above article tells all we know.

Furthermore, don't write to ask us to send you the name of an attorney, or there, for we know of none, and if we did, the Bureau can not publish addresses. Read the Rules above.

In the Washington news in this issue, 8th page, is a letter from one of the settlers, which is of interest on this subject, headed "Indian Reservations." Any further news will be printed on the news pages, not in the Bureau.

Guam.

"What is the location of the island of Guam? Does the United States still control the same, and of what use is it to us?"—G. R. M., Gordon, Neb.

Guam is the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone archipelago. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,200 miles from San Francisco, and 900 miles from Manila. It is 32 miles long, 100 in circumference, and has a population of 8,661, the inhabitants being descendants of emigrants from the Philippines. Their language is Spanish, and nine-tenths of them can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered and fertile, and possesses a good harbor.

We acquired Guam by the treaty of peace with Spain, and we will keep it permanently. It will be very advantageous as a naval station and will be cable station when the Pacific cable is laid.

Women Voters.

"Do women in Utah vote for presidential electors, or in state election only?"—W. L. M., Tuaka, N. C.

In four states—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming—women vote for all officers, including presidential electors, just the same as do men.

The Succession.

"Please tell me whether in case of the President's not being elected by the electoral vote, and then the House of Representatives fails to elect a President by March 4 next after the election, the old or new Vice President would assume the duties of the President."—E. W. G., Bartley, Neb.

In your supposed case, you say nothing about the Vice President. If the electors chose one, he would take the oath of office at noon on March 4, and then, being Vice President, would at once take the oath as President. If the electors failed to elect, then the Senate would have to choose, in which case the procedure would be the same. The old Vice President goes out of office at noon on March 4, and hence is not to be considered at all. In case the Senate did not choose a Vice President, then the Secretary of State, or the next member of the Cabinet possessing the necessary qualifications, would become acting President. It would be his duty under the law to convene Congress in extra session, and it would probably pass a law for a new Presidential election. The terms of the Cabinet officers do not expire at noon on March 4, but are considered to go on until their successors are named and confirmed.

Rev. J. H. Ingraham.

"Please give a brief biography of Rev. J. H. Ingraham."—F. T. E. Comanche, Tex.

Joseph Holt Ingraham, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, was born in Portland, Maine, in 1809; died in 1860 at Holly Springs, Miss., where he was rector of a parish and of St. Thomas's Hall, a school for boys. After he became a clergyman, he wrote three religious romances—The Prince of the House of David, The Pillar of Fire, and The Throne of David, which had a large sale back in the '50's.

The Present Senate.

C. G. M., Cox's Mills, W. Va.: The following is a list of the United States Senators, as the Senate stands since March 4, 1901:

Alabama—John T. Morgan, D., 1907; Edmund W. Pettus, D., 1903.
Arkansas—James H. Berry, D., 1907; James K. Jones, D., 1903.
California—Geo. C. Perkins, R., 1903; Thomas Robert Bard, R., 1905.
Colorado—T. M. Patterson, R., 1907; Henry M. Teller, silver R., 1902.
Connecticut—Orville H. Platt, R., 1903; Jos. R. Hawley, R., 1905.
Delaware—Two vacancies.
Florida—Stephen R. Mallory, D., 1903; James U. Taliaferro, D., 1905.
Georgia—August O. Bacon, D., 1907; Alexander S. Clay, 1902.
Idaho—F. T. Dubois, R., 1907; Henry Heitfield, Pop., 1903.
Illinois—Shelby M. Cullom, R., 1907; Wm. E. Mason, R., 1903.
Indiana—Chas. W. Fairbanks, R., 1903; Albert J. Beveridge, R., 1905.
Iowa—J. P. Dolliver, R., 1907; Wm. B. Allison, R., 1903.
Kansas—J. R. Burton, R., 1907; Wm. A. Harris, Pop., 1903.
Kentucky—J. S. C. Blackburn, D., 1907; Wm. J. Deboe, R., 1903.
Louisiana—M. J. Foster, D., 1907; Samuel D. McEnery, D., 1903.
Maine—Wm. P. Frye, R., 1907; Eugene Hale, R. 1905.
Maryland—Geo. L. Wellington, R., 1903; Louis E. McComas, R., 1905.
Massachusetts—Geo. F. Hoar, R., 1907; Henry C. Lodge, R., 1905.
Michigan—James McMillan, R., 1907; Julius C. Burrows, R., 1905.
Minnesota—Knute Nelson, R., 1907; Moses E. Clapp, R., 1905.
Mississippi—A. J. McLaurin, D., 1907; Hernando DeS. Money, D., 1905.
Missouri—Geo. G. Vest, D., 1903; Francis M. Cockrell, D., 1905.
Nebraska—Wm. V. Allen, Pop., 1906; one vacancy.
New Hampshire—H. E. Burnham, R., 1907; Jacob H. Gallinger, R., 1903.
Nevada—John P. Jones, Silver, 1903; Wm. H. Stewart, Silver, 1905.
New Jersey—W. J. Sewell, R., 1907; John Kean, R., 1905.
New York—Thomas C. Platt, R., 1903; Chauncey M. Depew, R., 1905.
North Carolina—F. M. Simmons, D., 1907; Jeter C. Pritchard, R., 1903.
North Dakota—Henry C. Hansbrough, R., 1903; Porter J. McCumber, R., 1905.
Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker, R., 1903; Marcus A. Hanna, R., 1905.
Oregon—Joseph Simon, R., 1903; John H. Mitchell, R., 1905.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose, R., 1903; Matthew S. Quay, R., 1907.
Rhode Island—Geo. P. Wetmore, R., 1907; Chas. Warren Lippitt, R., 1905.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman, D., 1907; John W. McLaurin, D., 1903.
South Dakota—R. J. Gamble, R., 1907; James H. Kyle, R., 1903.
Tennessee—E. W. Carmack, D., 1907; Wm. R. Bate, D., 1905.
Texas—J. W. Bailey, D., 1907; Chas. A. Culberson, D., 1905.
Utah—Joseph L. Rawlins, D., 1903; Thos. H. Kearns, R., 1905.
Vermont—Wm. P. Dillingham, R., 1903; Redfield Proctor, R., 1905.
Virginia—T. S. Martin, D., 1907; John W. Daniel, D., 1905.
Washington—Geo. Turner, Fusionist, 1903; Addison G. Foster, R., 1905.
West Virginia—Stephen B. Elkins, R., 1907; Nathan B. Scott, R., 1905.
Wisconsin—John C. Spooner, R., 1903; Joseph V. Quarles, R., 1905.
Wyoming—Francis E. Warren, R., 1907; Clarence D. Clark, R., 1905.

Book of Mormon.

"Will you please publish the history of the Book of Mormon?"—H. D. B., Fairbury, Neb.

Joseph Smith was born in Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805. His parents were poor, and moved afterward to the vicinity of Palmyra, N. Y. On the night of Sept. 21, 1823, Smith claimed that an angel visited him and told him of a book written on golden plates, in which was a history of the former inhabitants of this country. For some reason Smith did not get the plates until Sept. 22, 1827. No one saw him dig them up, nor was any one allowed to see them. Smith claimed to have found with them the Urim and Thummim, magic spectacles, by looking through which he could read the characters. Smith sat behind a curtain, and read out what he pretended to translate, which was copied down by a man sitting outside the curtain. This was the Book of Mormon, which was printed in 1830. Smith's claims aroused much interest at first, and he furnished what he said was a copy of one of the pages, written in unknown characters. This at once stamped him as a fraud, for the characters bore no relation to any ancient alphabet, nd otherwise showed that they were mere inventions.

The Book of Mormon is devoutly believed by Mormons, despite its utter improbability. On March 12, a news item appeared in a Chicago paper from Kalamazoo, Mich., which is here given:

"Two men now in Kalamazoo declare that Joseph Smith was not the author of the Book of Mormon, as is generally supposed. They say that it was written by the Rev. Solomon Spaulding, of western New York, who undertook it as a pastime. The Rev. S. H. Piper, who is now in this city preparatory to taking a missionary trip through the Northwest, was the first one to dispute the origin of the Book of Mormon, and he pronounced Joseph Smith a fraud in his sermon Sunday.

"The first edition of the Book of Mormon, he said, was made up from manuscript written by the Rev. Solomon Spaulding, entitled 'The Manuscript Found.' It was a romantic account of the cave dwellers of North America and of wandering tribes formerly in South America. He used the Greek word Mormon to denote the class who were crowned with horned head dresses to frighten their enemies. When at Conneaut, O., Mr. Spaulding is said to have opened a mound and found skeletons and this, according to Mr. Porter, inspired him to write a book. Spaulding sent the manuscript to the firm of Patterson & Lamblin, of Pittsburg, but, having no money to meet the expense, it was not published. Sidney Rigdon was a printer employed in the office, and thought so well of the story that after Spaulding's death he got possession of the manuscript and printed it, and it sold well. Then he called in Joseph Smith, a young man, who was known as a fortune teller and a conjurer.

"Smith agreed to become a partner of Rigdon in publishing the book, and pretended to translate it from engraved plates by means of a magic stone he possessed.

"Smith improved upon Rigdon's idea, and he said he was inspired to find the plates and how to read them. These were what Smith named later the Golden Bible.

"This story is corroborated by Henry Bishop, of this city, who relates that William Dickson told practically the same story. Dickson also declared that Brigham Young, who became the head of the Mormon church, at one time worked for him in a chair factory."

Most Certainly.

"Can the United States government draft a man for military duty, and send him against his will outside of the borders of the United States?"—W., Alton, Ill.

Most certainly. Every government in the world has the right to call on any able-bodied male citizen, of military age, to serve in the army, if there be need. And of course it can send them wherever it has a war, even to the ends of the earth. We should be glad to know how the absurd idea arose that drafted men, or volunteers, in the United States service, can not be taken outside the country. It never was true.

Miscellaneous.

S. R., Scullton, Pa.: It is not an alphabet, but merely a cipher for writing English.

H. L., East Otto, N. Y.: We are sorry to say we have no information about homesteads in Washington.

M. B. S., Ranger, W. Va.: You should have sent the answer to the firm who advertised, not to us. We have nothing to do with it.

C. C. H., Bethel, Ind.: January 1, 1864, fell on Friday.

L. R., Weyerhaeuser, Wis.: We think you mean the description of Minnehaha in Longfellow's Hiawatha. Look in the volume and see.

W. C. M., Callensburg, Pa.: How can we furnish the figures before the government gathers, compiles and publishes them?

C. C. C., Alfordsville, Ind.: When you wish to make a motion, say: "Mr. Chairman, I move," etc. Do not say, "I make a motion." That is ridiculous.

S. S. B., Topeka, Kan.: The editor of the Bureau has nothing whatever to do with the advertisements in The Blade. That is the duty of the business manager.

R. T. E., Dimondale, Mich.: There were tens of thousands of fac simile copies of the Register County Gazette, containing the death of Washington, printed and circulated as mementoes, at the Philadelphia Centennial. Without doubt yours is one. They are of no value.

J. P. R., Redlands, Cal.: An expert lather holds the nail with his left hand, and as the hatchet head strikes the nail removes his hand, thus driving the nail home at one blow. The writer has often seen it done. It requires an expert not to smash a finger.

R. C., Macon Co., Mo.: Of course the ridiculous story is a lie. The earth has not varied in its orbit since astronomy began. The earth is nearer the sun in December than at any other time of the year, because its orbit is an ellipse, not a circle.

LINCOLN'S OLD HOME NOW REPAIRED

The state of Illinois has purchased and is now repairing Lincoln's old home at Eighth and Jackson streets, Springfield, Ill. Twenty-six thousand dollars was appropriated by the Illinois legislature to strengthen the foundation and restore those parts of the building that had begun to give way under the wear and tear

of rain and bad weather. Care was taken not to make the slightest alteration in the historic structure, as it is the intention of the state to preserve it in its original condition as long as it stands.

The restoration of this house has been watched with anxious interest, and now that the work is practically completed, visitors who were friends of the great President declare it is just as they remember it when Lincoln broke up housekeeping and drove to Washington. The house was built in 1840, and was purchased by Mr. Lincoln in 1844, two years after his marriage.

He added an extra story to it and furnished it comfortably. Here he lived for almost 17 years, and when he turned his back upon it he went out to take charge of the affairs of the nation at its most crucial time. It was on Feb. 11, 1861, that he crossed its threshold for the last time. In restoring the old house the furniture that did service when Mr. Lincoln was a young attorney has been reupholstered and arranged as it was when Mrs. Lincoln kept house in the modest frame dwelling.

Albert S. Edwards, a nephew of President Lincoln, is the present custodian of the house.—New York Herald.

WOMAN ARCHITECT AT PAN-AMERICAN

When the New England building is erected at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo it will represent the ideas of a wonderfully bright woman, and the fact that the designs as submitted have been declared to surpass in dignity and merit those of any other state building is worthy of consideration. The architect is Miss Josephine W. Chapman, of Boston,

MISS JOSEPHINE W. CHAPMAN.

one of the very few women architects in the country. For some years she has been recognized as one of the leaders of her profession in New England, and when it was proposed to have the six new England states represented by a building at Buffalo, she was asked to submit designs.

"The fact that my design has been accepted should be enough," said Miss Chapman, when asked about it yesterday. "I think I have been established long enough to get out of that class so aptly expressed by persons who say: 'Well, it's good enough for a woman.'"

A GLIMPSE OF NAPOLEON.

In 1887, while working in London as a curate to the Rev. Canon Fleming, I was called in my vicar's absence to administer a religious service to an old admiral in Eaton square, says a letter to the London Spectator. The admiral's name was Eden. After the service was over, he took my hand and said: "Shake hands with me, young man. There are not many alive who can say what I can say. You are talking with a man who talked to Napoleon the Great." "Sir," I said, "that is history. May I hear more?" The old admiral then told me that he was once returning with the fleet—I think from the West Indies, but of that I am not sure—and touched at St. Helena. The admiral said: "I am going up to Longwood to pay my respects to Napoleon, and the senior midshipman comes with me."

"I was the senior midshipman," said the old gentleman, "and so I went. We waited for Napoleon in an outer room, and you must imagine how eagerly I expected his entrance. The door was thrown open at last, and in he came. He was short and fat, and nothing very attractive but his eye! My word, sir, I had never seen anything like it. After speaking to the admiral, he turned to me, and then I understood for the first time in my life what was the meaning of the phrase 'A born ruler of men.' I had been taught to hate the French as I hated the devil, but when Napoleon looked at me there was such power and majesty in his look that if he had bade me lie down that he might walk over me, I would have done it at once. English middy though I was! The look on Napoleon's face was the revelation of the man and the explanation of his power. He was born to command."

The Usual Way.

"Mamma, can I have that piece of mince pie that was left from dinner?"

"No, dear, it's cold."

"No, it isn't, mamma; I warmed it."

"Warmed it? When?"

"After I ate it, mamma."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the pile from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 93, Kokomo, Ind.

Cures Goitre.

Remarkable Discovery That Cures This Dangerous and Disfiguring Disease Without Pain, Operation or Inconvenience.

TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE.

Dr. John P. Haig, a well known Cincinnati physician, has had marvelous success with a remedy that cures Goitre or Thick Neck. And owing to the fact that most

Mrs. Lillian Brown, who was entirely cured of Goitre after suffering for 22 years.

sufferers believe Goitre is incurable Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 1535 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 60,000 patients in that infected district were cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvelous.

Write at once, send name and address to-day, and Dr. Haig will be glad to send you a trial package of the remedy free. Do not delay.

Recent Literature.

Books Received.

From Harper & Brothers, New York: John Vytal. By William Farquhar Payson. Price $1.20.

The Sentimentalists. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. Price $1.50.

A New Way Around an Old World. By Francis E. Clark. Price $1.50; and

American Engineering Competition. Price $1.00.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:

The Historical Novel and Other Essays. By Brander Matthews. Price $1.25; and

The Shadow of a Man. By E. W. Hornung. Price $1.25.

From The Macmillan company, New York:

The Making of Christopher Ferringham. By Beulah Marie Dix. Price $1.50.

From The Mershon Company, New York:

Out for Business. By Horatio Alger, jr. Price $1.25; and

The Rover Boys Out West. By Arthur M. Winfield. Price $1.25.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York: The 19th Century. A Review of Progress. Price $2.00.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., New York: A Missing Hero. By Mrs. Alexander. Price $1.50.

From F. M. Buckles & Co., New York: A Traitor in London. By Fergus Hume. Price $1.25.

From Lentilhon & Co., New York: Factory People and Their Employers. By Edwin L. Shuey. Price 75 cents.

From The Metaphysical Publishing Co., New York:

Magic, White and Black. By Frantz Hartman. Price $2.50.

The Kidneys and the Skin.

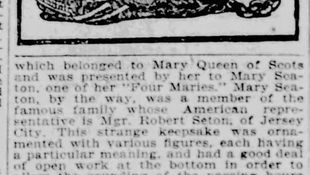
In the spring, the kidneys have much to do. If they are weak or torpid, they will not do it well, and the skin will be muddy or blotchy. That is telling the story in a few words.

Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens and stimulates the kidneys, cures and prevents, pimples, blotches and all cutaneous eruptions.

Don't fail to take it.
Buy a bottle to-day.

SKULL WATCH RECENTLY SOLD HERE

At an auction sale in New York the other day there turned up a curio that may be unique in this country, though many of its fellows are preserved in the museums of Europe. This was a watch fashioned in the shape of a skull. In size and shape it was very similar to the famous watch now preserved in Holyrood



which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots and was presented by her to Mary Seaton, one of her "Four Maries." Mary Seaton, by the way, was a member of the famous Seton family whose American representative is Mgr. Robert Seton, of Jersey City. This strange keepsake was ornamented with various figures, each having a particular meaning, and had a great deal of open work at the bottom in order to allow the sounding of the passing hours to be heard as struck upon a silver bell in the interior.—New York Herald.

JESTS FROM JUDGE.

He said, "I'm a man of few words,"
And in that some reason there lurked;
He was really a man of few words—
That were fearfully overworked.

A SAD TRAVESTY.

Englishman—Is it true that the Brooklyn trolley has killed hundreds since it started?

Gothamite—Yes. That's the worst corporation we have for grinding down the poor.

JUST HIS WAY.

Mabel—I sometimes think that Charlie doesn't love me—he acts so silly.

Agnes—Nonsense! When he acts silly that shows he's in earnest.

AN OLD COMPLAINT.

Crawford—Has the doctor told you the worst yet?

Crabshaw—Yes; he said his bill was $50.

No Chance.

"There seems to be some disposition," said the statesman, "to insist that a man who goes to the United States senate shall be poor all his days."

"I never heard of such a disposition."

"Yes, perhaps you have unconsciously voiced it. If a man is rich before he goes to the senate the gossips say all manner of unkind things, and if he gets rich after he goes to the senate the gossips still say all manner of unkind things."—Washington Star.

Uncle Eben Moralizes.

"Don' pass too much o' yoh time whah dey sells gin," said Uncle Eben. "When a man gets to be a saloon fixture, he generly goes to smash in a hurry, wifout waitin' foh a lady to come roun' wif an axe."—Washington Star.

Hope for the Better.

Employer—Now, where have you been all this time—at the matinee, I suppose? Come, confess.

Office boy (in fear and trembling)—Yes, sir, I was.

Employer—I'm glad to hear it. Perhaps you've picked up a new tune. I was getting tired of that old one you whistle.—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Sunday School.

Sunday School lesson for April 7. The Resurrection of Jesus. Luke xxiv. 1-12. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., LL.D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Our lesson has reference to the great church festival (Acts xii:4), which is observed by hundreds of millions of believers. It is a comforting reflection that Oriental, Catholic, Lutheran, Anglican and Reformed, divided on many matters of creed, government and worship, nevertheless unite in commemorating the resurrection of Jesus. Around the globe may be heard the joyous notes of the Easter anthem, proof of that spiritual unity which is in him, prophecy of that kingdom which he came to establish. At each succeeding anniversary new interest is awakened in the narrative, because from a thousand sources increasing light has been shed upon it, until its every incident is resplendent with an unearthly luster. Art and literature combined have enlisted the highest genius of all the centuries to render vivid the scenes at the sepulchre of Joseph of Arimathea. And yet, the story which has so inspired painter and sculptor, poet and musician, may be soon told. Guided by the outline of Luke, and weaving in the utterances of the other evangelists, we shall occupy but little space.

EVENTS.—Jesus was crucified on Friday afternoon. The sabbath of the Jews beginning at 6 o'clock of that same solar day and ended at 6 o'clock on Saturday. During all this time, while the ritual services were being rendered in Jerusalem according to law, the body of Jesus rested in the embrace of death. The night of Saturday came on, reckoned by the Jews as the beginning of the first day of their week, and the Roman soldiers continued their watch over the sepulcher. Finally the tumult of the great metropolis ceased, and its inhabitants sank into slumber. So far as mortal could judge, the Nazarene and his cause had perished, and his enemies had triumphed. But the events of that night changed the prospect. The record has been made by a single hand, guided by inspiration (Matt. xxviii:2-4), and that the hand of the publican apostle. There was an earthquake. The angel of the Lord descended from heaven. His countenance was like lightning, his raiment white as snow. For fear of him the keepers of the sepulcher trembled and became as dead men. The angel rolled back the stone and sat upon it. Through that open door Jesus walked, beheld by no human eye, the mighty conqueror of death (Psalm lxviii:20).

VISITORS.—The precise hour in which the foregoing events occurred is unknown, but it is recorded that the soldiers, recovering from their fright, fled to the city and reported (Matt. xxviii:11). After they left, a company of women came to the sepulcher. Among them were Mary Magdalene, Joanna, Mary the mother of James and others (Verse 12). They were moved by a commendable purpose to anoint the body of their loved Master, whose death they supposed to be absolute and final. They brought sweet spices which had been purchased (Ch. xxiii:56), probably on Friday evening after the burial. They were ignorant of the watch and seal which had been set after their departure from the sepulcher (Matt. xxvii:65), also of the occurrences of Sunday morning. They therefore only knew one hindrance to the easy performance of their service of love, namely, the great stone which Joseph and his servants had placed at the mouth of the sepulcher. They drew near in the early morning, while it was yet quite dark, just as the first rays of the sun began to appear in the east. Naturally they queried among themselves concerning the stone, whether their combined strength was sufficient for its removal, whether assistance could be had, whether possibly the gardener himself might be found at that hour, a matter which, in their haste, they had overlooked.

PERPLEXITY.—On coming nearer the women discovered that the stone was already removed. One of the apostles (John xx:2) informs us that Mary Magdalene, when her eyes rested on the open sepulcher, inferred that it had been robbed, and she hastened into the city to report to the disciples. It was the impulse of ardent love that led her to turn without knowing, to break the tidings and seek sympathy and help, an interesting instance in which the heart controlled the head. The other women, perhaps disposed to wait for her return, or it may be sharing Mary's fears and quite overcome thereby, tarried at the sepulcher. As the increasing light of the morning suffused it, disillusion, doubt, calm and calm thoughts possessed the minds of the women, and they entered into the sepulcher. But the body was not found. Conflicting opinions were formed by the little group, and while they thought, behold, new enemies have invaded the resting place of the dead? After the ignominious treatment at the trial and on the cross, could the Jews be so wicked? Or have friends, Joseph, the owner of the sepulcher or some other, removed the body to another place for safe keeping? There was much perplexity in consequence.

ANGELS.—While these questions were agitating the minds of the women, the scene suddenly changed. Messengers from the heavenly world, two men Luke calls them (verse 4), angels in human form "stood by them, in dazzling apparel" (Mark xvi:5). In this passage we find that Mark says there was a young man on the right side of the tomb. This agrees substantially with Matthew's statement (ch. xxviii:5). The two evangelists do not contradict the third. Evidently they refer to the one angel who had been seated on the stone. Luke's account, to harmonize, if we suppose that he removed to the interior of the sepulcher; that He concealed himself as the women entered, after having seen but one or two of them; that with another angel he re-appeared when the women were consulting. The supernatural feature of the gospel narrative are very numerous and startling. There are many accounts of strange phenomena and of the appearance of heavenly beings, related, however, with such simplicity and evident sincerity as to awaken the confidence of the average reader (1 Tim. iii:16). The two visitors affrighted the women, who, in such a place would be more than ordinary sensitive, and after the custom of Orientalists in the presence of superior (Gen. xxiv:2), they bowed their faces to the earth in token of humiliation and reverence.

MESSAGE.—The angels did not come to awaken fear, neither to receive worship, but to announce the glorious event which they were asked about yesterday. "I think I have been established long enough to get out of that class so aptly expressed by persons who say: 'Well, it's good enough for a woman.'" for this, it was their business to bring some message of good (Heb. i:14). If they come not now as then they came. It is because all needed light has been given to guide men in the right way (2 Pet. i:19-20). Besides, when Jesus, the Lord of the world above, tabernacled in the flesh, and men failed to understand him, it was not their fault. His servants should attend Him, testify of Him, and prepare for Him. Hence these two in that chamber of death resolved the doubts and revived the hopes of the women. "Fear ye not," said the angelic spokesman, he who had rolled the stone away (Mark xvi:6). "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" Strange question! Here is the lack of faith! The dead, the living (Rev. i:18)! The whole gospel was in those words. Crucified, risen (Rom. iv:25). An angel had compressed and announced concerning Jesus what a score of angels needed to know. The speaker then reminded the women that this declaration was in harmony with the many utterances of Jesus while with and with His apostles, to meet the disciples in Galilee (Matt. xvi:21).

PREACHING.—Thus the first intelligence of the resurrection was delivered to a company of women, standing in the very place where the body of Jesus had been laid. The words were received with astonishment (Mark xvi:8), and with great joy (Matt. xxviii:8). They remembered what Jesus had said and became the first believers in the risen Christ. They hastened—they ran into the city. They sought the eleven disciples, perhaps assembled in their usual place of meeting (Acts i:13), more likely scattered in their different lodging about the city. They all told one story, expanding the angel's message, "He is risen," dwelling with enthusiasm upon the details of their visit, rehearsing it many times, answering questions, removing doubts, eloquent with faith and radiant with hope. Those women preachers were not ordained. He, the stout angel who had opened the sepulcher, commissioned them, and that was enough. He said, "Go quickly and tell" (Matt. xxviii:7), and they obeyed. The news was too wonderful to be true. It seemed like idle tales, the ravings of idle talk. And yet the women were too good to be untruthful, too earnest to be rejected.

PETER.—While all this was transpiring with her associates, Mary Magdalene sought out and found the impetuous Peter and told her story (John xx:2). And he with John, the beloved, younger and fleeter of foot, went forth and came to the sepulcher. Passing along some other route, they missed the women on their joyful return. John informs us that with considerable modesty (Ch. xx:5-10). They first stooped down and looked in, and afterward entered the sepulcher. They saw the linen clothes, which had been wrapped about the body, and the napkin which had been wound around the head, now in an unmentioned place. The women

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.,.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. 160,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. We have discontinued our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

THAT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Ohio political affairs were discussed on the 20th at a conference at the White House. At this conference were President McKinley, Senators Foraker and Hanna and Congressmen Dick and Grosvenor. The news reports say Senator Foraker was present but a short time.

The Associated Press says that at this conference "it was decided that Governor Nash and most of the present Ohio state ticket should be renominated this year and that Senator Foraker should be indorsed by the state convention for re-election."

The Cleveland Leader's Washington correspondent discovered that not only did the conference decide on the above but that it was also determined to hold the convention at Columbus about the 10th of June. Also that General Dick is to again manage the Ohio campaign.

The Blade does not know what was said and done at this conference, and neither do any of the able Washington correspondents. The conference was private, and it is not at all likely that the newspaper boys were told what transpired.

The correspondents, who find the capital somewhat barren of news now that Congress has adjourned, telegraphed out the probabilities, and fathered their determination on this conference. There is not a breath of opposition among Ohio Republicans as to Senator Foraker's succeeding himself; so it was gravely set down that it was decided that Foraker should be the candidate. It is the party rule in Ohio to give two terms to a state official; hence the correspondents averred the conference "decided" that Governor Nash and others should be renominated. Every Republican in Ohio knows that Lieutenant Governor Caldwell does not wish a renomination, and therefore it was gravely announced that the conference decided this place on the state ticket shall be filled by the convention. And so on.

The state committee will, in proper time, meet and select a time and place for the state convention. The Republicans of the several counties will then select delegates, and these delegates will meet at the time and place selected and nominate a ticket. At that convention a state committee will be selected, and that committee, in conjunction with the candidate, will choose a campaign committee and a campaign manager.

If the five men who met in Washington yesterday and agreed to this program then they are in line with Ohio Republicans, and if they went further they exceeded their authority.

All five are Ohio men and have the interests of the party at heart, and they understand that dictation does not go with Ohio Republicans. The rank and file of the party is perfectly able to attend to its own affairs.

THE BRITISH CENSUS.

On next Sunday, the last day of March, the census of Great Britain and Ireland will be taken. This week a blank form will be left with every householder in the United Kingdom, which he is to fill up on Sunday next, and on Monday these will be collected by the police and forwarded to the central office at London.

An increase in population is expected over the census of 1891, but it will not be at all comparable to such increases as we are familiar with in the United States. For example, the increase of population in this country from 1880 to 1890 was 24.86 per cent, while for 1881 to 1891 that of the British isles was but 8.17 per cent. Emigration accounts for the difference. Thousands emigrate yearly from Great Britain, while we get thousands of immigrants from Europe in the same period.

The total population of the United Kingdom in 1891 was 38,104,975. If the rate of increase of the previous decade is kept up, the showing this year will be a little over 41,200,000. Since 1851, Ireland's population has continuously declined, Wales and Scotland have shown but slight gains, and England alone has had a steady increase.

A CUBAN STRAW.

The real sentiments of the men of affairs in Cuba concerning the relations of the island to the United States were shown the other day. La Lucha, a Havana newspaper, printed a story to the effect that the American government, weary of Cuban bickering and ingratitude, had determined to withdraw its troops and leave the island to itself. The story created alarm instead of enthusiasm. Within an hour after the paper appeared, General Wood's office was thronged with excited representative business men, protesting against such action, and assuring him a reign of terror would be the result. Uncle Sam has a condition to face there, not a theory.

The czar would better devote his money and time to remodeling political conditions in the empire rather than in grabbing more territory to add to its already overgrown bulk.

ENGLAND AND THE CANAL.

There is an erroneous idea abroad that Great Britain is opposed to the Nicaragua canal. This is not true. On the contrary, both the government and the industrial and commercial interests of Great Britain desire a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It would be of immense benefit to English commerce—probably at first more than to our own.

England is not opposed to the building of the canal; she is anxious for it. But as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 gives her a voice in the matter, she does not propose to give it up without receiving some equivalent, or having the guarantees of the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty. That is her present attitude.

That the Nicaragua canal will be built, and by the United States, is certain, and this fact is recognized across the water. And so, in the discussion of the matter in England, the question is now raised whether it would not be wise for England to acquire the Panama route, and let us go on with the Nicaragua project, if we choose. The London Financial News, discussing this point, says:

The question arises whether it may not be opportune to reconsider the whole attitude of Great Britain toward the improvement, or, strictly speaking, the perfecting of the westerly trade route by the forging of a single key or duplicate Key thereto. In other words, the writer of this article urges that it might be well if this country acquired a controlling interest in the Panama company. The Panama canal can be completed for a cost not exceeding £21,000,000 in such a way as to be at least as serviceable for trade purposes as the Nicaragua canal, to which the American government is now irrevocably committed. A preponderating control over the Panama undertaking could be acquired with greater ease than it was with the Suez canal, and by analogous means. Such a step, of course, as the writer admits, would involve an expenditure of some £20,000,000. What does the chancellor of the exchequer say?

Twenty million pounds is $100,000,000. This would not be more than it would take to dig the Nicaraguan canal. England it not at present in a situation to undertake so great an expenditure, however.

The discussion is important, because it shows that the question may finally assume this phase—either two canals or none at all.

PEACE TERMS REJECTED.

The reason for General Botha's rejection of the peace terms offered by General Kitchener has been somewhat of a mystery. One would suppose that the opening condition—that the Boers are to assent to the recent proclamation that the Transvaal and Orange River colony are crown colonies of Great Britain—would be the sticking-point; but this Botha accepted without objection.

It now appears that the rejection was due to the condition which provides that negro householders and Jews shall be allowed to vote and have all the rights of citizenship. The Boers never allowed either a negro or a Jew to vote. The Dutch in Cape Colony have always been bitterly opposed to British rule because it gave to negroes possessing certain property qualifications the right to vote.

The Boers are very intolerant on religious matters, and this is the reason for their bitter hatred of the Jews. As to the negroes, they believe in slavery, and base it on the same texts of Scripture that were preached from all over the South in the days of the slavery agitation before the civil war. It shows the strength of Boer prejudice, that they reject peace terms otherwise acceptable because Jews and negroes are to be allowed to vote.

PERU AND CHILI.

Chili and Peru are at odds again. Back in 1884, they had a war in which the latter was worsted. In the treaty of peace, Chili dictated the hard terms that two provinces of Peru should be annexed for ten years to her own territory, at the expiration of which period the people of the two provinces should decide by vote whether they would remain part of Chili or again become Peruvians.

The time for this vote was in 1894. Peru pressed Chili to carry out her agreement, but the latter evaded action on one pretext or another. A recent conference was held at Valparaiso, but without result. Peru now threatens to recall her minister to Chili, believing the latter intends to hold the provinces until she is certain the vote will result in her favor.

Should Peru do this, Chili will retaliate, and another war will result. The two countries are bitter enemies. Peru is the weaker, but if Bolivia would join with her, the two would make it interesting for Chili. That country has also a grievance against Chili for gobbling her only province with seacoast on the Pacific, thus making her entirely an inland nation—a fact which she bitterly resents. But Bolivia hates Peru as much as she does Chili, and hence such a combination is not to be looked for.

RAILWAY BUILDING THIS YEAR

The Railway Age has official information from the various lines that contracts have been let, and in some cases construction is already in progress, for 5,908 miles of new trackage this year. The Age also gives projects for new lines which will probably soon materialize, which, added to the above, makes a total of 8,202 miles certain to be built this year or early in the next.

The region in which the largest mileage will be built is the southwest—in Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and New Mexico. This is a strong indication of the rapid development which the sagacious have anticipated for the past three years for that section. The opening of the Kiowa-Comanche lands to settlement the coming season, will be a factor in this growth, while there is a decided activity in mining in both New Mexico and Arizona. That region is remarkable for its mineral wealth, but so far but little has been done to utilize it in comparison with the real magnitude of the industry which is waiting for capital and skill to develop.

NOVA PERSEI.

The new star in Perseus is rapidly dying out. It flamed up first on February 22. Now, one month later, it has decreased in light so as to be barely visible to the unassisted eye. The spectroscope showed that the sudden brightness was produced by glowing hydrogen. We can only speculate as to this fact. It may be that the star, on its passage through space, reached one of those vast nebulous masses which the telescope reveals, and the impact of the two caused its sudden flaming out. And again it may be due to some cause of which we know nothing. We are far from understanding the secrets of the universe.

CANADA AND OUR TARIFF.

There is an active campaign just begun in Canada against our protective system, so far as it relates to trade with the Dominion. On March 18 the leader of the Conservative party, Mr. Borden, made a ten-column speech in the Canadian Parliament, in which he stated the policy of that party. He offered an amendment to the Ministerial policy which embraces these points:

That Canada requires adequate protection to her industries;

"Trade preference," or reciprocity, within the British Empire;

That "equivalent or adequate duties should be imposed by Canada upon the products and manufactures of countries not within the Empire in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms, and that the Government should take for this purpose all such available measures as may be found necessary."

Canada imported last year from the United States to the value of $116,972,000, while she exported to us but $68,000,000. She imports more goods from us than do Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and all South America. Of her total imports, the United States furnishes 64 per cent., while Great Britain furnishes but 24 per cent. The small volume of her return exports to the United States is due to our protective system, and this is at the bottom of the agitation now commencing in Dominion politics.

This is a matter which needs attention, not only as regards Canada, but other nations which are taking large quantities of our manufactures. So long as our exports were mainly of foodstuffs and raw materials, there was little danger of retaliatory legislation, as it is sound policy for any country which can not produce enough food for its people not to raise the cost of living by heavy duties. But now that our exports of manufactured goods are increasing by leaps and bounds, the time has come for the judicious application of the principle of reciprocity.

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

The cotton situation is perplexing. The "invisible supply"—that yet in the hands of the planters— appears to be much greater than even the best-posted authorities dreamed. The amount coming forward for market is unprecedented for March—a time of year when but little has been marketed heretofore. The fact seems to be that the planters have been so prosperous for several years that they were not driven to market the crop by their own financial needs. Therefore many of them have held their cotton, for the surprisingly high prices that ruled late in the fall gave them hope that a still higher level would be reached by spring, when usually the visible supply suffers steady reduction. But so far in this month the visible supply has increased instead of the reverse.

Added to this is the fact that the planters all over the South are preparing to put in an enormous cotton acreage, which, with a fair season, will produce a fourteen million bale crop. Already there are gloomy predictions of five-cent they prove true, would change the present prosperity of the cotton planters to one of adversity. It is also pointed out that because of the increasing visible supply now, the letting up of the demand for raw cotton from Japan, and the light consumption at home, the most of the stock on hand will become surplus.

DAVID B. HILL.

David B. Hill has re-entered active politics by delivering an address in New York city in which he administered a vigorous twist to the British lion's tail. He vigorously attacked the speech of King Edward on opening the British parliament, and belabored it with as much unction as though it really were an issue in American politics.

He closed by charging the United States government with "supineness" in the matter of the Boer war, and attacked the administration for not declaring war against England on behalf of the South African republics. He testified to the barrenness of the Democratic political field when he attempted to make that matter an issue. It is one thing to sympathize with the people of a foreign country in a war, and quite another to make that quarrel our own.

No doubt the sympathies of the people of the United States are with the Boers in that struggle; but that does not mean that they are or were willing to go into a war with the greatest naval power on the globe for their sakes. Our national interests and honor were not involved; our commerce far less than that of European nations which remained neutral. Mr. Hill may deem his crusade a proper mode of entering the field for the Democratic Presidential nomination of 1904, but the issue he attempts to create will be forgotten in the progress of events in America within the next three eyears.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICANS.

That was a high compliment paid to the American troops in Pekin by the Chinese of the Tartar city, who petitioned that our troops remain in charge of the section they now occupy. This petition was sent to Gen. Chaffee when the fact was made known that his command was to leave China.

The district under Chaffee's control has been the most peaceful of any. The inhabitants have returned, the shops are all open, and the foreign soldiers of other nations have often been compelled to come to the American quarter to purchase things they need. Pillage and abuse are rampant elsewhere, and the inhabitants terrorized. Every American has the right to feel proud of the conduct of our men and the policy of their commander.

Unless a clash among them comes before spring is over, it will probably be necessary for the powers in China to aid the emperor to return to Pekin. He is, to all intents and purposes, a prisoner at Singan Fu. The empress dowager and her entourage of Boxer sympathizers constantly bar any effort he may make in the negotiations. Whether any treaty can be made that will be observed seems to depend on getting the emperor to Pekin, and having him summon Chinese liberals to government positions instead of the reactionaries who are in power.

Bryan doesn't like Mr. Cleveland's recent contributions to periodical literature. The Nebraskan says: "He is like the soldier who was described as 'invisible in war and invincible in peace.'" Now, Grover, will you be good?

The Cubans are swinging around into line at a gratifying rate. They will end by accepting the United States' conditions, without doubt.

EXPORT TRADE SIGNS.

Our foreign trade continues phenomenal, both in volume and in favorable monthly balances. The February showing makes it almost a certainty that the total amount for the fiscal year ending June 30, will reach a billion and a half dollars in value. No eight months' period in our history shows so large a total as the one which ended with the close of February. Compared with 1896—only five years ago—there is an increase of more than 50 per cent.

This is a most favorable showing, and one upon which we can congratulate ourselves in all sincerity. But will it continue? There is a cloud no larger than a man's hand on the horizon. The total of our exports for the month of February shows a decrease of approximately $6,500,000 from February, 1900, though the month just closed has the largest total, with that exception, of any February's report.

This decline in exports did not, however, make any reduction in the surplus for the month because our imports were less than those of February of last year by about the same amount. But this is simply a coincidence. As to exports, it may be that we have touched high water mark, and shall experience a decline in the succeeding months.

The iron and steel trade is regarded as the barometer of business; and it shows a decline in exports with an expansion in the home consumption. Prices are advancing here, while abroad—especially in England—the manufacturers are reducing prices to stimulate their sales. This is the cause in the reduction of our steel exports. The only way we can meet the foreign cut is by going still lower—while the demand in Europe as a whole is lessening. So it seems hardly probable we can hold our exports in this line at the high mark of the past months.

Doubtless our export trade will show variations. In fact, it will be impossible for it to go on expanding indefinitely. That would cause a depression in European business, and reduce demand. It may be added that the trade balance is most favorable for the eight months just closed, being 492 million dollars, an increase of 128 millions over the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year.

MARYLAND'S BALLOT LAW.

The Maryland ballot law, which the legislature has passed and the governor will sign, is based on the Mississippi plan. It imposes an educational qualification, and does not allow assistance in preparing ballots. The latter is important, as a feature of the Massachusetts law has been incorporated—that the names of all candidates of all parties are arranged alphabetically under the office to which they aspire, instead of by party tickets. There is no way, therefore, whereby a single cross will vote a straight ticket. Every name must be marked.

This law is a Democratic measure, and it was prepared in the hope that it will assure the Democrats control of the state. The leaders of that party figure that about 16,000 whites and 32,000 negroes will be disfranchised under it. But the agitation over this law has stirred up the colored population, and the number of their children in school has notably increased. In many parts of the state, evening schools have been established for black adults, so as to meet the educational tests of the law.

As the law makes no distinction between white and black voters—has no "grandfather clause"—there is no doubt of its constitutionality, as the question of the validity of an educational test was passed upon by the Supreme court of the United States in the case of Mississippi and the provision was sustained. But it does not seem that the hopes of the Maryland Democrats will be realized, at least permanently. Maryland became Republican in 1895, not by negro, but by white votes. It was a reaction against the hard times, due to the Wilson tariff law, and a revolt against Gormanism. The only time since that the Democrats carried the state was in the election of their governor in 1899, and that was due to a factional fight, led by Wellington, in the Republican ranks.

THE RUSSIAN RIOTS.

Russia is pushing her aims by diplomacy and force in the Orient, but after all the huge empire is like the image seen in Daniel's vision. Its arms may be of iron, but its feet are clay. The empire is vast in territory, great in population; but it is really weak in one vital point.

This is illustrated by the recent riots at Moscow and St. Petersburg. They were prompted by a revolutionary spirit. Modern education is at war with the Russian system of government, which is a survival of the Dark Ages. Russia in Europe—and it is the brains of the colossus—is honeycombed with discontent, and seething with revolutionary conspiracies. The real gravity of the situation is revealed by the fact that the czar was hurriedly taken from the capital to Tsarskoe Selo, the summer residence of the imperial family, 18 miles south of the capital by rail, where his person could be defended better than in St. Petersburg itself.

Russia may make warlike demonstrations, but dare she go to war? The revolutionists clearly understand that patriotism is loyalty to the country, not to the despotism that rules it. It is not a wild assumption that, should she engage in war in the Orient, any disaster to her arms would mean an uprising in European Russia against the autocracy and in favor of a republic—just as the defeats of France in the war with Prussia led to the overthrow of Napoleon, the establishment of a temporary government, and the uprising of the commune against the latter. The day is coming when Russia will overthrow the czar and his despotic government. Opportunity is all that is needed to set the revolution going.

The Isle of Pines is to become American. It has an area of 1,200 square miles, the northern part of which is low and swampy, and the remainder hilly, with elevations reaching 1,500 feet. Its situation, southwest of Cuba, makes it valuable as a naval station for guarding the eastern end of the to-be-built Nicaragua canal. Its climate is said to be excellent for sufferers from lung diseases and it will probably be added, before many years, to the list of American winter resorts. There is marble in the hills, and if this proves of good quality the exploitation of the quarries will aid largely in the development of the island.

More than 20,000 inhabitants of the provinces of North and South Ilocos, Luzon, took the oath of allegiance in one week. The rebellion is crumbling rapidly.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Russia and Japan.

A cable from London says the British Foreign office "takes a pessimistic view of the immediate situation in the East. In spite of the settlement of the Tien-Tsin question, grave fears are entertained that the relations between Japan and Russia may shortly reach the danger point."

When the British Foreign office, under existing conditions, takes a pessimistic view of the situation in China, it will be well for others to emulate the example. When it is stated that Japan has confided to at least some of the powers her determination to oppose at all cost any secret agreement made between Russia and China, it is no difficult guess that England is at least one of the confidants. As was pointed out the other day, whenever England wants Russia thrashed in the East, she has only to pursue her old policy of paying another interested nation's war bill and furnish the sinews of war for the little Jap.

The commercial interests of at least three countries—England, Germany and the United States—would willingly take up Japanese war bonds in order to prevent the Russian absorption of half of the Chinese empire, with the closing of that vast area to other commerce. There is every indication now that Japan is prepared to make a determined stand, accompanied by a naval demonstration against Russia. It remains to be seen whether when this is made the Russian will back down or not.

This much is certain; Russia will attempt to claim that the terms of the treaty have been modified, but the Japanese are not to be deceived by such representation. The terms of the treaty can be modified and still Russia left in control of half of the Chinese empire as the price of disrupting the powers. Japan will insist on going deeper, perhaps, to the extent of asking what other secret treaties Russia has with China, thus precipitating an outbreak.

The outlook is for war between Japan and Russia, unless Russia surrenders all attempts to absorb Chinese territory.

Tien Tsin Trouble Over.

The trouble between Russia and Great Britain anent the possession of a bit of land at Tien Tsin, parts of which are claimed by both nations, seems to be over for the present. Both sides have agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory, the details of the withdrawal to be governed by the orders of Count Von Waldersee, and to leave the questions of title and proprietary rights open for diplomatic settlement.

When the time for hearing and determining the issue arrives, Russia will doubtless produce a secret treaty with China establishing her claim of right to the concession in dispute. Of course, the production of such a document will give the lie to all Russia's protestations of agreement with the views of the United States in regard to territorial aggrandizement in China. But Russia won't mind that.

The Tien Tsin trouble was dangerous only because the British and Russian detachments wer in such close proximity and the temper of the men was so ugly that they might easily have begun, without orders, a conflict that might have resulted in very serious complications. Otherwise it was of no more importance, though it happened to attract more attention, than a dozen other instances of friction among the powers in China and especially between Russia and Great Britain.

Russia has reason to be thankful that Great Britain's forces are pretty fully occupied in South Africa. The obstinacy of the fighting Boers, while it keeps one useless war alive, is probably useful in helping to maintain the peace of the world.

Indemnity Proposals.

Indemnity proposals have been under consideration among the diplomats dealing with the Chinese situation, though no very great degree of progress appears to have been made in the negotiations. The difficulty has been to arrive at a basis upon which to fix a measure of compensation. One plan very energetically pressed contemplates the fixing by each power of the amount it considers its due, and the presentation of the aggregate claims as one demand to China. The difficulty in the way of this plan is, of course, the tendency to swell the total to an exorbitant amount. The proposition advanced by the United States, and which finds support among the other powers, provides a method almost the exact reverse of this. It suggests the agreement by the representatives of the powers upon some amount of indemnity as a total and the division of this total among the countries having a reasonable claim for indemnity. The adoption of this plan would undoubtedly result in the fixing of the amount of the indemnity upon a more reasonable basis than the other, though there are difficulties in the way as regards the distribution of the amount among the respective powers, and these difficulties must be bridged over—a process which takes time. The chances are, however, in favor of the adoption of the idea of fixing a lump sum indemnity by general agreement in the first instance, instead of reaching an aggregate by adding the estimates of individual states.

South African Situation.

The negotiations for peace in South Africa were fruitless. But it is made clear by the correspondence given to parliament that the chief, if not the only, obstacle to peace has been removed. General Kitchener had distinctly informed Botha that the question of Boer independence could not even be discussed at the conference proposed by Sir Alfred Milner. At the first interview with Botha "modified independence" was alluded to by the Boer general, but Kitchener waved it aside as something that he was not authorized to entertain. Botha was anxious to come to an understanding, and here are the concessions which General Kitchener, evidently on his own account offered the Boers:

When hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives; the Dutch and English languages were to have equal rights; Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted; the Orange Free State laws for Kaffirs would be considered a good; church property, public trusts and orphans' funds would not be touched; no war tax would be imposed on farmers; assistance would be given to repair the

Botha was satisfied with these terms, burned farms and to enable the farms to start afresh, and colonists who had joined the republics should be disfranchised.

though he wanted to know, further, when the Boer prisoners of war would be allowed to return to their homes, and whether the debts of the republics, legally contracted since the beginning of the war, would be recognized and taken over by Great Britain. But Milner, under instructions from the colonial secretary, vetoed the provision for amnesty to the rebellious colonists of the Cape and Natal. He promised that the Boer prisoners should be brought back to South Africa immediately after the surrender of the men in the field, but declared that the liabilities of the late republic could not be taken over, though, as an act of grace, $5,000,000 would be set aside to

All we know is that as thus modified Botha declined to recommend the terms to the Boer government. The debt question is hardly important enough to account for the rejection of the terms, and the only other apparent difference relates to the treatment of the Cape and Natal rebels. Why should the terms have been rejected?

Gold Is Plentiful.

Gold, which some time ago became the most plentiful form of money in the United States treasury, is rapidly growing still more abundant there. The amount of that metal in the government's possession, in excess of the reserve requirements, is nearly five million dollars greater than it was a week ago and about eleven millions greater than two weeks ago. It constitutes today more than six-tenths of the available cash on hand, which latter also, is more than two millions larger than it was last Saturday. Thus average excess of daily receipts over daily expenditures during the past week has exceeded two hundred thousand dollars, bringing the surplus for the fiscal year to date up to thirty-five and a third millions. Treasury conditions are now of interest only to those who keep a record thereof.

DENMARK'S THREE LITTLE ISLANDS

WEST INDIES, DANISH ISLANDS AT ETREME RIGHT.

The Danish West Indies, which Denmark has just been notified must not be sold to any other power than the United States, are three little islands lying immediately east of Porto Rico at the gateway of the Caribbean sea. Santa Cruz is the largest of the three, and contains 74 square miles of territory, more than five-sixths of which is under cultivation. Its total population is 20,000, most of which is of negro descent. St. Thomas is the second in size, and is the first in importance, because of its situation and its fine harbor. St. Thomas also contains the commercial metropolis of the islands, the Town of Charlotte Amalia, which is better known as St. Thomas. Charlotte Amalia is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and the total population of the island is only a few hundreds larger. St. Thomas contains but 33 square miles of territory, most of it too rocky for cultivation. The third island in the bunch for which the United States now proposes to pay $3,240,000, is St. John, a little rock islet on which less than a thousand people live. Altogether the purchase would add but 34,000 people and less than 110 square miles of territory to the United States.

In 1867, Secretary Seward made an attempt to buy these islands for $7,500,000. The Danish government agreed to make the sale, provided the people of the islands were agreeable to it. The Rev. Dr. Hawley, pastor of the church which the secretary attended at Auburn, N. Y., was sent to St. Thomas to supervise an election held to give the people a chance to express their views. On all three islands but 23 votes were cast against the proposed union with the United States, several thousand being recorded in its favor. The sentiment of the people was almost unanimous. But the plan had many opponents in Congress, chief among these were Senator Sumner, then head of the committee on foreign relations. He pigeon-holed the treaty and prevented its consideration for a long time.

Meanwhile a congressional committee of inspection had been sent to make a trip through the islands for the purpose of seeing that the United States was getting a good bargain. Unfortunately this committee started out during the annual hurricane season, which begins on July 1 and continues for three months. The visiting statesmen happened to be at St. Thomas when the great hurricane and tidal wave of 1867 struck the town and carried away a part of it, and when they got back to Washington again they hastened to support Senator Sumner in his attempts to kill the treaty providing for the purchase of the islands.

A good many years later another attempt was made to buy out Denmark's possessions in the Caribbean. This time the price was fixed at less than $5,000,000 but, in spite of the reduction, it came to nothing. Meanwhile King Christian and the Danish government have been growing increasingly anxious to sell. Denmark is not likely to become a great naval power, and the chief value in the islands lies in the fact that St. Thomas has a good harbor and commands the gateway to the Caribbean sea. Besides, the islands are not self-supporting. The Danish government is called upon to face an annual deficit incurred in their administration, and the treasury of Denmark is not sufficiently strong to stand such a strain without feeling it.

Prior to 1848 both St. Thomas and the larger island of Santa Cruz produced large quantities of sugar. In that year Denmark freed all the slaves, and as a result most of the negroes left the plantations and gathered into the towns. The sugar planters could not get sufficient labor to work their plantations, and the industry almost disappeared. Mere recently it has been resumed on a considerable scale, particularly on Santa Cruz, where there is a great quantity of fertile land. On this island many of the former slaves have set up as the proprietors of small plantations, and its annual production of sugar is now 12,000 tons, a supply sufficient to supply the wants of the United States for two days.—Chicago Tribune.

Scientists Experiment on a Cat.

Pussy Gives Them a Lesson in Jumping.

Some of the most skilled photographers in Germany have recently been trying to take perfect pictures of a cat in the act of jumping, and after many futile attempts one of them has succeeded. Of course, it would have been a comparatively easy task for him to have taken a single instantaneous photograph of a cat while leaping over an obstacle, but what he wanted and what many naturalists and other scientists have long been anxious to obtain was a series of pictures, showing, so to speak, each stage of the jump, or, in other words, each motion and attitude of the animal during the entire time that any portion of its body was in the air. Similar pictures were taken of a dog.

The result is surprising and interesting, since it shows how different is the method which cats and dogs adopt while leaping over obstacles. A dog after jumping supports himself much longer on his right fore paw that a cat does, his left forepaw being meanwhile stretched out as though searching for something. The cat, on the other hand, after clearing an obstacle prepares almost at once to take a short run. Another notable fact about the cat is the extreme care which she invariably takes that her tail shall never come in contact with the object over which she is leaping. Indeed, one enthusiastic German naturalist claims that a whole book could be written about the tail of a cat while in the act of jumping.

That cats and dogs can measure distances pretty accurately seems to be proved by the fact that the two animals photographed on this occasion barely cleared the obstacle, there being hardly an inch between their bodies and the top of it. It is also somewhat remarkable that they took exactly the same time to make the jump, namely, three-fifths of a second.—New York Herald.

Greatest Catch of Fish on Record.

What Two Men Did With Rods in a Single Day.

Fishermen throughout the world are discussing the astonishing catches recently made by members of the celebrated Tuna club, of Santa Catalina island, off the coast of California, where the greatest fishing contest ever held took place. Two members of the club, in a single day, landed four fish aggregating 814 pounds.

Their individual weights were 140, 170, 130 and 374 pounds. These fish were caught with rods weighing from twelve to sixteen ounces, holding from six hundred to one thousand feet of line upon a single reel.

A black bass was recently caught by Mr. F. S. Schneck, which weighed 384 pounds. The largest specimen of this fish ever caught, however, weighed 437 pounds, but, being secured with a hand line, is not considered as a competitor in scientific fishing contests.

The Tuna club is attracting attention in Europe. It is not impossible that fishermen will soon be coming from all parts of the world to Santa Catalina island, where alone the big tuna and giant sea bass are to be secured.—New York Herald.

Current Events.

Illinois coal operators perfecting $75,000,000 combination to control 90 miles of the state employing 40,000 men, effect great saving in expenses, give advantage in open market and simplify dealings with organized labor.

Because of the rise in stocks it is estimated that in two months the Gould estate has increased $40,000,000.

Chicago is to be given direct registered mail service to and from Europe.

Cashier Johnson, alleged wrecker of the bank at Niles, Mich., captured in Columbus, O., has been taken to Grand Rapids for trial.

California fruit growers, in mass meetings, charge their heavy losses to negligence of railroads in providing cars and poor time in transporting cargoes.

Docking of horses is made misdemeanor by bill sent to Governor Bliss by the Michigan legislature.

Minnesota house passed senate bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale or giving away of cigarettes.

Bill regulating manufacture and sale of oleomargarine passed by Minnesota legislature.

Believed John A. Chanler, former husband of Amelie Rives, who escaped from sanitarium, has gone to Europe.

Kenyon Conger, promoter, nephew of Minister Conger, filed petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $559,855; assets, $1,307.

Coler & Co., New York, given judgment in Arizona supreme court for $340,000 against Pima county.

Railway official says J. J. Hill needs the Burlington to shut off competition with Northern roads.

American Ammunition company files charges that General Buffington, chief of ordnance, granted rival company use of government plant and employes to fill foreign orders; Secretary Root begins investigation.

Treasury department will grant petition of Chicago merchants to avoid parcel post delay in New York by having shipments from abroad sent direct to this city for inspection.

Fire in Milwaukee Friday destroyed Robbing & Son's music-house and other property, entailing loss of $200,000.

Mrs. Nation visited Leavenworth, Kan., Sunday, but was prevented from entering the canteen at the soldiers' home and failed to raid any of the joints.

Minesota senate passed bill for medical regulation of marriages.

Wisconsin assembly passed La Follette primary election bill by majority of three after spectacular fight. Bill constitutes hardest blow at boss rule thus far proposed in United States.

Another advance of 25 cents per ton on pig iron is announced by the Alabama smelters, making a total advance of $1.25 since November and $1 within the past month.

Proposed lowering of war taxes caused order to reduce expenses of Chicago internal revenue office $15,750 a year.

George J. Gould planning to combine the Gould system of southwestern roads.

Schley's views on advancing enlisted sailors diametrically opposed to those of Admiral Sampson.

One of four men believed to be seeking hidden treasure shot while attempting to enter house which Cudahy kidnapers used.

Iowa railroad assessment increased $1,075,683 by the state executive council, making the total $47,041,133.

Two men in Philadelphia arrested for defrauding government out of $20,000 worth of cloth.

Liberal response made to call for payment of first installment to St. Louis fair subscriptions.

Congressman Brantley, after conference at Havana with Senor Nunez, says the Cuban relations committee will report adversely on Platt amendment.

General Fitzhugh Lee, who is now at Omaha, Neb., has practically recovered from his recent attack of grip.

Jessop & Sons, of Sheffield, Eng., manufacturers of steel, are to build a factory in the United States to fight the steel trust.

Morgan and Harriman syndicates attempting to get control of the Chicago Great Western.

William Humphrey, vice president of the Riverside Hereford Cattle company, of Ashland, Neb., has just closed a cattle and ranch deal in Texas involving $1,000,000—a ranch property covering approximately 500,000 acres, for which $600,000 was paid, and in addition a bunch of cattle approximating in cost $400,000. The land is mainly in Chihuahua county, 75 miles southeast from El Paso.

FOREIGN.

By order of court-martial, with sentence confirmed by Lord Kitchener, three Boer train wreckers have been shot at De Aar for treason.

Two conspiracies to assassinate the czar are revealed.

British heir apparent was warmly received at Gibraltar.

Kitchener reports killing of Philip Botha, brother of Boer commander-in-chief, and that remnants of Orange River colony have disbanded and scattered.

Lord Salisbury surpasses Gladstone's record on length of service as premier, and has only one superior in British history.

Andrew Carnegie dodged petitioners at Southampton and went to London.

Congressman Burton, of Ohio, on returning from trip to Cuba, says he regards period of island independence as absolutely essential, whether annexation comes ultimately or not.

Japan notified powers that it will oppose aggression in Corea at any cost. Mikado's government waiting to see secret treaty with Russia concerning Manchuria.

Senator Proctor assured Cubans the Platt amendment does not menace future of republic.

Kaiser says too much latitude has been permitted in criticism of crown.

Italian Chamber voted down proposal for free trade in breadstuffs.

French Chamber instructed ministry to prosecute trusts.

British foreign office fears relations between Russia and Japan may soon reach danger point. Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, admits that before temporary settlement at Tien Tsin the Anglo-Russian relations were critical.

Sedition is rampant in Russia, and the czar has fled from St. Petersburg. Police have evidence of gigantic plot, backed by unlimited money and headed by high official, but his power is so great they hesitate to touch him. Tolstoi is active as a leader in street disturbances at Moscow.

Boers disastrously defeated by the British 125 miles north of Port Elizabeth.

Postal rates between the United States and Cuba made the same as the domestic rate in both countries.

French officials believe situation in China is approaching a crisis because of Russia's designs on Manchuria.

Santo Domingo and Hayti agreed to arbitrate the dispute over the boundary of the two countries.

Pope to remove present head of the Order of Jesuits in order to end continental opposition.

Powers cannot agree over Chinese indemnity. Amount to be paid still a matter of dispute.

Tolstoi reported making preparations to leave Russia for a permanent home in England.

Russian students invited all intelligent members of Russian society to join in the struggle for freedom.

Russia reported to have planted her flag in the disputed territory at Tien Tsin despite the recent agreement with Great Britain.

Russia has secured the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, director general of customs in Korea, another victory over Great Britain.

Japan has ordered a squadron to Korea to watch the movements of the Russians. The situation is said to be critical.

PHILIPPINES.

Transfer from military to civil government in Philippines will take place about June 20. Judge Taft will probably be governor and General Chaffee will be under his orders as military commander-in-chief.

Practically all remaining insurgents in Pansy have surrendered and given up arms.

Amnesty limit of Filipino insurgents extended to May 1 by General MacArthur's advice.

General Funston is heading an expedition organized by General MacArthur, which has for its purpose the capture of Aguinaldo.

Treaties closing purchase of three islands of the Philippines by United States formally exchanged with Spain.

Pacification of Philippines makes it possible to reduce army there. President unlikely to make the new army larger than 35,874, the minimum number.

OUR NEW 1901 FLOWER SEED OFFER!

A Magnificent Collection of FLOWER SEEDS 310 Varieties, FREE!

An Unparalleled Offer by an Old-Established and Reliable Publishing House! THE LADIES' WORLD is a large, 32-page, 65-column illustrated magazine for ladies and the family circle, with elegant cover printed in colors. It is devoted to Stories, Poems, Ladies' Fancy Work, Home Decoration, Housekeeping, Fashions, Hygiene, Juvenile Reading, Floriculture, etc. To introduce this charming ladies' magazine into 100,000 homes where it is not already taken, we now make the following *colossal offer: Upon receipt of Twenty Cents in silver or stamps, we will send* The Ladies' World *for* **Six Months,** *and to each subscriber we will also send,* **Free** *and postpaid, a large and magnificent* **Collection of Choice Flower Seeds, 310 Varieties,** *as follows:*

1 Packet **Celosia, Ostrich Feather.** A beautiful plant growing three feet high, and developing large plumes curved and cut-ed like an ostrich feather.

1 Packet **Royal Panules.** Finest mixture, comprising such famous sorts as *Tremendous, Fire-Stocked Odier, Bugnot's, Parisian Fancy, Rainbow,* etc.

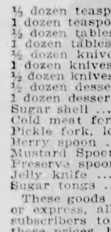
1 Packet **Superb Asters.** Choicest mixture of finest named varieties, including *Victoria, Non Plus Ultra, Comet, Pearl, Branching Comet, Triumph,* etc.

1 Packet **Eckford Sweet Peas.** Fifty new named varieties, including *Golden Gleam, Coquette, Daybreak, Othello, Fashion, Navy Blue, Black Knight,* etc.

1 Packet **Sunset Poppies.** A magnificent assortment, composed exclusively of *double* varieties, including *White Swan, Cardinal, American Flag, Sunset, Rhodo,* etc.

1 Packet **Cosmos,** mixed, comprising many colors and shades formerly unknown, from pure white to deep crimson. The flowers are large, and borne in great profusion.

1 Packet **Lobb's Nasturtium.** A choice mixture, including *Queen Victoria, Empress, Spitfire, Ivy Schmidt,* etc. Charming for hanging baskets, old stumps, trellises, etc.



1 Packet **Single Dahlias,** mixed, including the popular *Cactus Chrysanthemum* type, remarkable for great variety and brilliancy of coloring, large size and fine form. Bloom from June to October.

1 Packet **Double China Pinks.** One of the most attractive of hardy garden flowers. Blooms very profusely in rich variety of colors.

1 Packet **Calendula, Meteor.** A showy, hardy annual, forming dwarf, bushy plants, producing large double flowers of bright yellow, striped orange. Blooms all summer.

And *Three Hundred Other Varieties,* including Fireball Dianthus, Pillow Drummondi, Japanese Morning Glory, Gaillardia, Everlastings, Thunbergia, Candytuft, Chrysanthemums, German Stock, Lilliput Marigold, Snapdragonia, Forget-Me-Not, Verbenas, Mignonette, Cypress Vine, Dwarf Nasturtiums, Petunia, etc.

Remember, twenty cents pays for the Magazine for Six Months, and this entire Magnificent Collection of Choice Flower Seeds (310 varieties), put up by a first-class Seed House and warranted fresh and reliable. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money and make you a present of the seeds if you are not entirely satisfied. *This offer is reliable.* Do not confound it with the catchpenny schemes of unscrupulous persons. We have been established 20 years, and refer to the Commercial Agencies as to responsibility. Six subscriptions and six Seed Collections sent for $1.00. Address **S. H. MOORE & CO., 23 City Hall Place, New York.**

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER. REDUCED PRICES

We have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware. These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper, they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.65
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg.)	3.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.85
Pickle fork, long	1.25
Berry spoon	1.35
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00, same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch..... $2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches..... 2.25

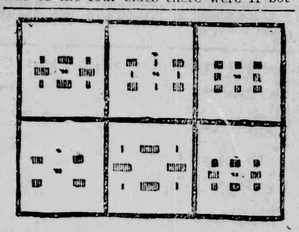
Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

ANOTHER NEW TRICK WITH MATCHES

Here is a new mathematical puzzle which a good many people in California are trying to work out:

A man received a present of 40 bottles of excellent wine. The servant being a tippler and his employer somewhat indolent, the latter laid the bottles down in the cellar in such a manner that on each side of the four sides there were 11 bot-



tles; he remembered that fact, but forgot about how the bottles were arranged. The servant managed to steal four times four and once two bottles, yet after each theft he left eleven bottles on each side.

You can easily perform this trick with matches.—New York Herald.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Little Waldo—Papa, what is a library?

Mr. Reeder—A library, my son, is a large number of books which a man loans to friends.—Harper's Bazar.

Crimsonbeak—Did you see Dauber's painting of the ocean?

Yeast—Yes.

Crimsonbeak—What did you think of it?

Yeast—Oh, I thought the water looked too calm.

Crimsonbeak—Well, you know, it's the oil on it that does that.—Yonkers Statesman.

"You wouldn't hesitate to put yourself at the head of public affairs in this country?"

"Not for a moment," answered the ambitious politician.

"How do you think the government ought to be conducted?"

"It ought to be personally conducted."—Washington Star.

Brother Goodleigh—Sister, during this Lenten season we should turn our thoughts intently upon the future.

Sister Stiles—Dear me, Mr. Goodleigh, that's just what I am doing. You should see the fashion plates and Easter bonnets I am studying.—Baltimore American.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1987—Pascoe Eton Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Pascoe is a new French Eton. It has a high collar and is open from the neck, rounding off at the belt to show the waist beneath. A fitted scalloped band forms the decoration, and a

pointed flaring cuff finishes the sleeve. The model of biscuit-colored panne camelshair is very stunning over the accordion-plaited chiffon waist. Pointed straps trim the collar and shoulders, and are held in place by black velvet buttons. A broad black velvet belt is worn.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay.

1618—Boughton Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Many of the most fashionable tailor suits are composed of the ever-popular blause. This design will be found in every way desirable to complete a cos-

tume of serge, tweed, cheviot or heavy cotton fabrics. It is plain, tight-fitting, double-breasted and blouses very slightly in front. The wide fitted collar is cut square in the back. Bands of that trimming are used quite effectively on the collar and sleeves. If preferred the collar may be of some material harmonizing with the gown fabric.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Cures Baldness

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Shining Scalps, Eyebrows and Eyelashes.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

No Longer Any Excuse For Dandruff, Falling Hair or Baldness.

D. B. Cherniss, Farmersville, Texas, says the top of his head was entirely bald but the Remedies have grown a fine new crop of hair and everyone in town is surprised to see it.

Says Professor Turner, President of Fairmont College, Sulphur, Ky.: "After being bald for thirty years, I began using the remedy in 1895, and in a few weeks thereafter my entire scalp was covered with a thick downy growth of new hair. The whole of my hair was gone except a fringe around the hat line. In six weeks the bald spot was entirely covered. I had been bald for thirty years, and when bald can be made to grow on such a head as mine no bald headed person need fear the results."

Theresa Fennell, Moscow, Idaho, says: "My head was bald and glossy, but since using the Pozo Treatment my hair is now four inches in length and quite curly."

The remedy has cured thousands and no one need fear that it is harmful. We do not ask you to take our word for it or anyone else's. Send for the free trial and learn for yourself just what this wonderful remedy will actually do for you.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 2316 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, they will mail you prepaid a free trial package of their remarkable remedy.

FLORIDA ADOPTS THE JINRIKSHA

Jinrikshas have been introduced into America. They are now in common use in more than one of the winter resorts of Florida. At a fashionable wedding at Palm Beach recently several of the guests were driven to the ceremony in

jinrikshas. These were pulled by negroes in white suits, wearing pith helmets and looking truly tropical.

The jinriksha, as everybody who has visited Japan can testify, is one of the most convenient of vehicles for getting about. It is exceedingly light, little two-wheeled wagon, with a hood, which may be raised to shield the rider from sun or rain.

A man can draw one of these vehicles over a smooth road with little effort and can make better time than a horse. Some of the shell roads of Florida are excellent for the purpose, and there seems no reason why the idle negro labor there should not be employed in drawing visitors from place to place in these handy little wagons.—New York Herald.

—Humors of all kinds are prolific of worse troubles. They may be entirely expelled by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

GIANT RIFLE BROUGHT FROM PEKIN

A curious souvenir of the Boxer uprising in China has just been brought to the Pacific coast by the Fourteenth infantry. It is a Chinese "three man" rifle which was used by the imperial troops at Pekin, and was abandoned when that city was relieved.

The weapon is designed to be fired by three men, two holding it, the other aiming. It is built on the plan of a modern

single shot Mauser rifle, but is about three times as large. The calibre is .75, the cartridge carrying 150 grains of black powder. As the gun weighs 35 pounds and is 8 feet long, to aim it offhand is beyond the strength of the ordinary man.

Chinese impracticability is illustrated by this strange weapon. In the old Chinese army the place of cannon was taken by three man flintlocks, and when modern arsenals were put into operation the Chinese continued to make weapons of this cumbrous style.—New York Herald.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER LITTLE ARTISTS

When her children were in their short frock and knickerbocker days, the Queen made them write a little diary of their doings, which she passed upon digntly in the royal nursery, says Success. Often the youngsters were hard up for "copy," and tried to appeal for help to members of the household. They repaid their helpers by giving them sketches made by themselves, which offered in no way from the dogs and horses and houses of the ordinary child. One of the household, now dead, preserved some forty or fifty of these alleged drawings, and, not long since, an enterprising magazine made his widow a handsome offer for them. The Queen heard of this and sent for Lady H——.

"Please do not dispose of them," her Majesty said; "I can not bear to think of things that have so many tender and sacred associations passing into hands other than ours."

It need hardly be added that the Queen's wishes were honored, and Lady H——, furthermore, gave the album which contained the nursery relics to the mother of the little artists.

The ***Non-Irritating Cathartic***

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

MINISTER WU

Talks on Chinese Civilization to a Huge Chicago Audience.

Chicago, March 20.—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, delivered the convocation address of the University of Chicago at the Studebaker Theatre yesterday afternoon before the faculty of the institution and an audience that packed the theatre to the doors. Mr. Wu took for his subject, "Chinese Civilization." His defense of the civilization of his native country, in his comparisons with that of the civilization of the occident, was much applauded. In beginning his address, Mr. Wu said China had been to other nations like the recluse community in the heart of a mountain, as told by a Chinese writer of fifteen hundred years ago, a community that, fleeing from the persecutions of the Chin dynasty had found peace and tranquility and, content with their lot, had no desire to emerge into the turmoil and excitement of a more active life.

"This mountain community may be said to be China in minature," and Mr. Wu continued, "to her isolation she undoubtedly owes her long freedom from foreign domination.

"Foreign influence, indeed, has had very little to do with the national development of China. Before the nineteenth century the only possible foreign enemies she had to meet were the nomads of the Mongolian plateau, who occasionally made sudden incursions upon the settlements along the northern frontier and pirates from the Malaysian islands, who sometimes spread terror along the sea coast by their ravages. These warlike encounters, fortunately, were not very frequent.

"There has lately been a great deal of newspaper talk about civilizing China. I give credit to those people who advocate such a course for their good intention, but its desirability, to say nothing of its difficulty, should not be overlooked. China has already a civilization of her own. It is the growth of time. Long before the ancestors of the people of the west ceased to be naked savages and emerged from the primeval forests of Central Europe, the Chinese had already known the use of the compass and the art of printing. Now for the people of the west to turn around and then ask the Chinese to put away their old civilization is rather novel. The people of the west may know more than the Chinese about the building of railroads, the floating of foreign loans, the combination of capital, the development of resources and the like. All this is granted. But the Chinese naturally feel that they are in a better position to judge what is best for their own interest and welfare than any outsider can be. Therefore any attempt to impose upon them any reform or religion they do not feel the need of, is apt to create trouble. The use of force is especially to be deprecated, as this serves only to inflame their passions and rouse their resentment and opposition. But, on the other hand, much can be accomplished by exercising tact and discretion, and, above all, by giving due consideration to their sentiments and prejudices.

"If the people of the west would study the civilization of China instead of trying to pull it down, they will save themselves a great deal of trouble. They will find that the Chinese are not addicted to 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,' as they are represented to be by an American poet. They will find that China, old as she is, still exhibits all the strength and vigor of full maturity. They will find that the civilization that has stood the test of forty centuries is far from being effete. They will find that the proper course to be pursued in putting China on the road to prosperity and happiness is, not to shake the foundations of her social and political fabric, but to allow her import such elements of western civilization as she can assimilate. On the other hand, China must keep up with the times in the onward march of progress. To this end, it is necessary for her to take lessons from the western world. But she need not be a servile imitator. Her requirements are peculiar to her position among nations and to the growth of her national life. By adopting from the west only what is best for her welfare and avoiding everything that is not suited to the conditions and needs of her people she will transform herself into a modern nation without losing those elements of national character which have made her great and strong in the past."

"PANNING" SEALS.

St. Johns, N. F., March 21.—The sealing steamer Southern Cross has arrived here, being the first of the fleet of sealers to reach home. She has on board 26,500 seals, which were caught in ten days, the shortest time ever known.

When the Southern Cross sailed the Vanguard had 12,000 seals on board and 2,000 panned. The Iceland had 15,000 panned. The Greenland is in the neighborhood.

The Aurora and the Terra Nova finished panning last Saturday. The Algerine had 7,000 seals on board and 15,000 panned. The Labrador had 7,000 on board and the Virginia Lake 18,000. The Newfoundland is in the same neighborhood.

The Neptune had 20,000 to 28,000 loaded and panned, the Diana had 15,000, the Nimrod had 12,000 loaded and 6,000 panned and the Ranger had 15,000 on board and 25,000 panned. The Walrus is in the same neighborhood.

Panning has a special significance as applied to the seal industry. As the small boats from the steamers hunt down the seals they gather the animals on a cake or pan of ice and put up the ship's flag in token of possession. This is called panning. As convenient the steamer runs up and takes off the seals.

BIG ORANGE CROP.

San Francisco, March 23.—The largest orange crop in the history of California is now being harvested in the groves of that state.

This fact naturally interests all who love the sweet and lucious fruit, and it largely interests, financially, many people well known or their heirs.

Many famous Americans and others own orange groves in Southern California and some of them have orange grove investments running up to $20,000 or even $35,000.

Since 1895 the area of orange groves has been increased by over 70,000 acres. The state board of horticulture estimated that about $45,000,000 is invested directly and indirectly in the production of oranges, and that the orange industry has raised the valuation of property in southern California over $80,000,000 in twelve years.

So orange harvest days are the busiest in the south of California. Besides the market for the fruit is very fine this year and the growers, shippers, railroad companies and all people concerned in the orange industry are more prosperous than ever before.

Closely estimated, there are some 21,000 carloads of oranges, comprising about 7,500,000 boxes, now ripening on the trees and about to be sent to market. At current prices this fruit is worth to the growers between $8,710,000 and $7,000,000. This is the third season of rare prosperity to the California orange-growers and the industry is going forward by bounds.

That's Ayer's

The only Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla—

That's Ayer's.

The only Sarsaparilla endorsed by the medical profession—

That's Ayer's.

The only Sarsaparilla with a record of over fifty years of cures—

That's Ayer's.

The only Sarsaparilla that makes rich blood and strong nerves—

That's Ayer's.

The only Sarsaparilla—Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

AFTER AGUINALDO.

General Funston On a Most Daring Expedition to Capture Him.

Manila, March 23.—General Funston is now engaged in a daring project which promises to be the greatest and most romantic achievement of his eventful career. In January, from his hiding place in the province of Isabella, Aginaldo wrote letters anathemizing the sub-chiefs who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. In this letter Aguinaldo asked that the insurgent forces in Southern Luzon join him in Isabella province. On securing necessary information General Funston planned Aguinaldo's capture, and with General McArthur's authorization General Funston proceeded two weeks ago to make the attempt. General Funston, with Surgeon Major Harris, Captain Newton, of the Thirty-fourth infantry; Lieutenant Admire, of the Twenty-second infantry; Lieutenant Mitchell, of the Fortieth infantry; six veteran scouts and a company of native scouts, all picked men, embarked on the gunboat Vicksburg and were landed on a remote beach above Baler. It was arranged that Aguinaldo's emissary, with the native scouts, should pass themselves off as insurgent troops who, having captured General Funston and others were taking them as prisoners to Aguinaldo. At the right time, when brought before Aguinaldo General Funston was to give a signal, when the tables were to be turned and Aguinaldo was to be seized. Six days march into the interior were contemplated. Treachery was considered possible, but every precaution was taken. The troops in New Vizcaya and New Ecija, and the gunboats Vicksburg and Albany were to cooperate with General Funston's forces. The Vicksburg is expected here to-morrow.

Colonel Rosario, with 51 men and 56 rifles, has surrendered to Colonel Baldwin, of the Fortieth infantry at San Francisco de Malaban.

Lieutenant Dean, of troop C, Sixth cavalry, has engaged a force of insurgents at Lubig, killing several of them and capturing seven men and 24 rifles.

Washington, March 22.—General MacArthur at Manila, under date of March 22, cables the War department as follows: "Hughes reports surrender Fullon and command Antique, province Panay, 180 rifles. This ends insurrection at Panay."

LEPROSY IN THE ISLANDS.

Washington, March 21.—Marine Hospital Surgeon Perry, chief quarantine officer for the Philippines, has forwarded here an official report on leprosy in the Philippines. He says:

"Leprosy is widely prevalent over the entire archipelago, but the greatest number of cases exist in Southern Luzon and the southern islands. It is quite prevalent in Cebu, the number of lepers being estimated at 2,000. The total number of cases in the island is estimated at 20,000, but the actual number is not known, and a census is difficult on account of the majority of cases being in the rural districts.

"The cases in Manila and surrounding country are isolated in a substantial hospital, under the auspices of the Manila board of health. There is also a leper hospital at Cebu.

"An attempt at segregation and isolation of the lepers in the islands has been made by the army officials, and several months ago orders were issued from headquarters directing that a hospital in each district be set aside for the isolation of the lepers that could be apprehended, and a board of army officers was detailed recently to investigate several islands for the purpose of selecting a suitable one for a leper colony, the intention being to deport all cases of leprosy to this place for segregation and isolation."

MAIL PILFERING.

Washington, March 20.—Director General of Posts Cotterman, of the Philippines, has reported to the postoffice department that within the past few months a great many complaints have been received at Manila, indicating pilfering from the mails. Most of the mail dispatched from the Philippines, as well as that received, originates at army posts, where there is no regular postoffices. Most of this mail is carried between the army post and the nearest postoffice in tie-sacks on pack trains.

The report goes into detail regarding the necessity for imprints on the wax seals of mail sacks as recommended by the director general in a report received yesterday. Mr. Cotterman requests a supply of 150 hand presses with a die on each bearing a distinctive number. He adds: "Many sacks of mail are carried on steamers doing a local traffic throughout the islands, but which are not under government control. The crews of these steamers are comprised entirely of natives or Spaniards, and the time has not arrived when these people can be trusted to any extent."

COMMISSION AT ILOILO.

Iloilo, Island of Panay, March 20.—The Philippine commission was welcomed on its arrival here by General Hughes and his staff, and Cadres were duly organized by the federalists and a gathering of citizens. Iloilo province is prepared for organization and the other provinces, it is believed, will be ready by the time the commission returns from the south. Panay is nearly pacified.

The commission then formally examined the position of Panay, and to-morrow the members will proceed to Negros, where they will remain three days.

Negotiations are being made for the surrender to the American authorities of the insurgent leader, Fullon, in the interior of the island.

First Politician—Did you see that Weisker has been announced to discuss a few public questions from a high moral plane.

Second Politician—Yes. I wonder what

THE CONDITIONS

On Which Gen. Kitchener Offered Peace to Boers.

London, March 22.—The parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between the Boer commander-in-chief, Gen. Botha, and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, issued to-day, begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner, to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, Feb. 22, and states that Mrs. Botha had returned from a meeting with her husband bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to meet Gen. Botha as a means of ending the war, on the express understanding that he would not discuss the question of the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Mrs. Botha assured Sir Alfred Milner that the letter was written with that point clearly understood. General Botha referred the matter to his generals, and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleburg.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of Gen. Botha's desire to treat and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the colonial secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his individual position."

On Feb. 27, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener informing him that Gen. Botha had written that he would be in Pretoria at ten o'clock a. m., Feb. 28.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the war office, dated Pretoria, Feb. 28, reports a long interview with Gen. Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his goverament, the generals and the people. If they agreed he would visit the Orange River Colony and get them to agree. Should all then hand in their arms it would unish the war. He said they would go on for some time and he was not sure he would be able to bring about peace without independence. "I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of independence would be most dangerous and would lead to war in the future. Replying to Gen. Botha's inquiries, I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration consisting of a nominated executive and elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives; the Dutch and English languages were to have equal rights; Kaffirs would not have the franchise until after representative government had been granted; the Orange Free State laws for Kaffirs would be considered good; church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched; no war tax would be imposed on farmers; assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and to enable the farmers to sart afresh, and colonists who had joined the republics should be disfranchised.

"General Botha generally seemed satisfied with these conditions."

Among the questions to which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply were, when the war prisoners would return and regarding the taking over of debts of the republics, including those legally contracted since the beginning of the war.

Gen. Botha was reported to be making a strong point of this. He referred to notes which had been issued, amounting to less than a million pounds.

Lord Kitchener arranged to communicate Botha's views to his government. All that he said was qualified by being subject to confirmation from the home government.

On March 3, Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following replies to Gen. Botha:

"I beg to inform you that on the cessation of hostilities and the complete surrender of arms, ammunition, cannon and munitions in the hands of the burghers in the field at government depots or elsewhere, his majesty's government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the governments of Cape Colony and Natal to similar action, qualified by the disfranchisement of any British subjects implicated in the war.

"The military prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere, on complete surrender, shall be brought back to their country. Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, but it is the desire of his majesty's government as soon as circumstances will permit, to establish a representative government. On the cessation of hostilities a high court, independent of the executive, shall be established to administer the laws. Land, church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools and allowed in the law courts.

"The legal debts of the state to the amount of £1,000,000 shall be paid, even if contracted during hostilities, to the extent a creditor proves he has given value. The government does not intend to extend the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony before a representative government is granted."

The conditions regarding assistance to the farmers, firearms, etc., are the same as these in Lord Kitchener's replies to General Botha. Sir Alfred Milner adds that he agrees to the above, except as to the desires for modifications regarding British subjects in Cape Colony and Natal in the Boer army who, if they returned to those colonies, will be liable to be dealt with under the laws of those colonies passed to meet circumstances arising in war.

He asked:

"While I am willing to concede much in order to strengthen General Botha in inducing the people to submit, amnesty for the rebels is not, in my opinion, a point which His Majesty's government can afford to concede. I think it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such a concession."

Mr. Chamberlain, in a reply dated March 6, directs Lord Kitchener to modify the terms on a number of points.

Eventually Lord Kitchener reported to the war office, under date of Pretoria, March 20, that he had written General Botha the terms the government was prepared to adopt. These were the same as already given, except in the following particulars:

"The government cannot undertake any liabilities regarding the debts of the late republics, but is prepared, as an act of grace, to set aside a million pounds to repay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the republican governments. If the claims after adjustment exceed £1,000,000 they are liable to reduction pro rata. The Kaffir franchise when given shall be so limited as to secure a just preponderance of the white race. The legal position of the colored inhabitants will be similar to that now held by them in Cape Colony."

The letters concludes:

"I must inform your honor that if the terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration, they must be regarded as canceled.

On March 16 Lord Kitchener received General Botha's acknowledgement of the receipt of the letter. "I had advised my government," wrote General Botha, "of your excellency's letter, but after the mutual exchange of views in our interview at Middleburg, February 28, it will certainly not surprise your excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter, but they shall have the earnest consideration of my government. I may add that my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

TO PAINT CORONATION.

Philadelphia, March 22.—To a Philadelphia artist, Edward Abbey, has come the honor of selection to paint the scene of King Edward VII's coronation in Westminster abbey. The king personally chose Mr. Abbey for the commission, and the artist has been informed of the

E. A. ABBEY.

fact by Sir Francis Knollys. The canvas will be fifteen feet long. Although Mr. Abbey is a Philadelphian, he spends most of his time in London, and is very popular in the Royal Academy, where he is regarded as an unrivaled painter of historical scenes. His selection is an unusual tribute from the British crown to American art.

HE CONFESSED.

Dallas, Texas, March 22.—Sheriff Johnson to-day made this statement:

"H. C. Henderson, last evening, confessed to me and County Attorney Summers that he is one of the Cudahy kidnapers. His confession was made voluntarily. He stated that he had squandered and used in fleeing from Omaha most of the money he got as his share in the kidnaping job before I arrested him in this city as a suspect, early in February. County Attorney Summers asked Henderson why he had not admitted his identity earlier and he said:

"Because once when I have been in trouble, I have had a man between me and the court house. But now I see there is no chance for me to get out of 13 years' sentence on my conviction here in Dallas and I might as well own up to the Omaha job."

SWEET PEAS.

San Jose, Cal., March 21.—Five thousand acres of land in Santa Clara county have been planted with sweet peas to be used in the decoration of San Jose for the visit of President McKinley in May.

Many of these flowers are already up, and throughout the length and breadth of Santa Clara the fields are waving a welcome to the nation's executive. Fifty tons of sweet peas will be used in decorating the city. In addition there will be carloads upon carloads of roses, carnations and other flowers, tropical plants and evergreens.

Hundreds of carnival flags of triangular shape in delicate gold and bright cardinal have been ordered.

Twenty carloads of redwood boughs will be used.

CORNER IN PORK.

Chicago, March 23.—J. Ogden Armour is waging his first battle on the Board of Trade, and so far has been successful in cornering pork. It is said that mess pork will reach $20 in May.

Armour is "long" about 300,000 barrels, which he got at a price in the neighborhood of $13, and yesterday the price reached $16.90, the highest it has been since October, 1894.

At the present time there are but 60,000 barrels of contract pork in sight, and of this amount Armour & Co. are said to hold 40,000. Armour is at least $1,000,000 ahead. Should he push pork to $23 he will win $3,600,000.

There are but eleven days of grace remaining in which to break the corner, as mess pork must cure for thirty days before it can be offered for contract. The shorts must get 300,000 barrels in the salt before April 1, in order to deliver by May 1, and this means the slaughter of 1,500,000 hogs in the next twelve days if they expect to ever reach Armour.

GENERAL BATES

Omaha, Neb., March 22.—General John C. Bates, now in command of a force of volunteers in the Philippines, has been ordered to return to the United States to relieve General Merriam in command of the Department of the Missouri. He will sail within a week, and will probably be at his new post in Omaha by the latter part of April. He will be accompanied by General S. B. M. Young, who is to assume command of the Department of California, in place of General Shafter, retired.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

The Story of Charlotte Bronte.

One of the most unique figures in literature is Charlotte Bronte, whose remarkable novel, Jane Eyre, is a book which is still considered standard fiction, and has been read by every generation born since its appearance. Public interest in the writer, who used the name of Currer Bell, was first aroused in 1847, in London, where Jane Eyre was published, the advent of the volume creating a conflicting storm of discussion, the like of which had not been known since the publication of Waverly. Previous to the appearance of this novel, the accepted ideal for the heroine of romance was a coy, shrinking, timid damsel, who fainted or had hysterics on all important occasions and made simpering retreats from the masculine advances it was her ulterior motive to attract.

Jane was not that kind of a woman, and when Charlotte Bronte, with her intense realism, her disregard for the conventional, and her masculine energy, created the antithesis of the hackneyed Lydia Languish, she startled the public and proclaimed abroad that a new, strang and splendid power had come into literature. The authorship of the work was not known, and it was widely

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

believed to be that of a man. In many quarters it met with abuse and villification. The Quarterly Review, in a notoriously brutal article, said that if Jane Eyre was really written by a woman, she must be an improper one, as only a denizen of the "halt world" could or would write in such a manner.

Notwithstanding this hostile criticism of the book and its mysterious author, the romance swept all before it, public and press succumbing to its invincible force. When the mystery was cleared, it was discovered that the literary sensation of the day originated in a nervous, shrinking, awkward, plain little woman of 31 years of age, who had spent her life, with the exception of two years, in one monotonously dull region.

The story of the Bronte family is well known. Their home life in the grim, gray stone Haworth parsonage set on the bleak moorlands of Yorkshire, was as lacking in inspiration as their dreary surroundings. There, Charlotte lived in a pinched and meagre existence, full of sadness and self-denial, with her two delicate sisters, Emily and Annie ,a dissipated brother and her only parent—a stern and forbidding father. Tragedy was in the very air she breathed. Her brother Bramwell, though unquestionably talented and at one time the pride and hope of the family, became a dissolute "ne'er-do-weel," and finally ended miserably a wretched life of failure.

Their love for literature brought the three sisters very close together. The harsh realities about them, the rough natures of the Yorkshire people, impelled them to construct an ideal world of their own in their lonely and gloomy dwelling. Mr. Clement K. Shorter, in his study of the novelist and her family, says that the house is much the same today, though its immediate surroundings are brighter. He writes:

"One day Emily confided to Charlotte that she had written some verses. Charlotte answered with a similar confidence, and then Anne acknowledged that she, too, had been secretly writing. This mutual confession brought about a complete understanding and sympathy, and from that time on the sisters worked together—reading their literary productions to one another and submitting to each other's criticism."

Charlotte Bronte wrote several books, but her first masterpiece was the novel which created so great a sensation and brought fame to its author. She took success very quietly, and paid little attention to the furore she had aroused. Infrequent visits to London, with which her publisher, Sir George Smith, was principally concerned, and a few literary friendships, notably those with Thackeray, George Henry Lewes, Mrs. Gaskell and Harriet Martineau, were the only features that distinguished her literary life from the simple one she had hitherto led and continued to lead at Haworth.

HAWORTH PARSONAGE.

She had much nobility of character; she had an almost exaggerated sense of duty; she was scrupulously honest and perfectly just. There were many attempts made to lionize her, much to her distaste, but Charlotte Bronte was a lion that would not roar. She was exceedingly silent and reserved, and a most difficult woman with whom to converse. In this connection a story was told of her by Mrs. Brookfield, a society woman of that time, about her attempt to enter into conversation with Miss Bronte. Mrs. Brookfield used to relate, with some humor, what she called "My conversation with Charlotte Bronte." She said: "I opened it by saying I hoped she liked London; to which Charlotte Bronte replied curtly: 'I do and I don't,' and, added Mrs. Brookfield, "that was all."

The little woman, in spite of her plainness and lack of social accomplishments, was not without her lovers, and after a tearful wooing on the part of her eventually successful suitor, she married her father's curate, Mr. A. B. Nicholls. She had lost her brother and her sisters. All happiness for her was seemingly ended, when this marriage brought a gleam of sunshine. It only lasted a few short months, however; then the Angel of Death lowered the curtain over the pathetic drama of her existence. She died in 1855, leaving her father and husband to mourn together in the tragedy-haunted old parsonage. Mr. Nicholls is still living. He is now 83 years of age, is the head of another household, and has long been incumbent of an Irish parish.

Charlotte Bronte left one literary fragment—the story entitled Emma, which was published with an introduction by Thackeray.

THE COZY CORNER

We have here the ideas of a Kansas woman in regard to educating children. "Mrs. L. F.," whose articles have appeared all too seldom in this department, writes:

"I am very much interested in the subject before us and wish to add a word to what has already been said. Persons who write about the Law of Suggestion, should remember that this is a science, and must be studied as such before it can be properly understood. I am only a beginner but already understand that there is in every intelligent being a force, a wonder working power, which, when rightly understood and applied, will enable one to do anything he or she may desire. When we are sufficiently educated in this, we shall be a people only a little lower than the angels, as God promised we should be.

I think that many mothers hasten the death of their children, unconsciously, of course, by suggestion.

"One very important thought that should be early impressed upon the minds of children, is that of purity—both mental and physical. Neglect of this often results in the formation of habits which will in after years cause the ruin of the child, and as soon as he is old enough to know right from wrong, these lessons should be taught.

"The standard of purity should be made as high for a boy, as for a girl, and it should be insisted upon as a requirement for admittance to good society. Then, and not till then, can we have a reasonable hope of abolishing the evils which corrupt so many of our young people and prevent them from doing their share of elevating the human race to a higher plane of living.

"A Subscriber" answers Mrs. Mary L. Brown, by writing:

I think it must be that you are not accustomed to asking a blessing upon your food, or of returning thanks for the same, or you would not find it difficult to do, nor expect it would be embarrassing for a guest to respond to such a request. All the directions any one needs in this, will be found in the seventh chapter of Matthew, eighth verse.

"A Clergyman's Widow," writes to "E. C. C., Idaho," the following:

I think my friend, that I understand your wish for an unselfish prayer. I often find the workday cares of life so pressing, am so fearful that I will not have the means of doing this or that, and am so anxious to have everything go as seems best to me, that I am tempted to pray that my will shall be done, instead of trusting to the Infinite wisdom to give me better than I know how to ask.

Of course there is but one perfect prayer—the one our Saviour gave us and which, uttered in a spirit of perfect trust, will answer all of our needs, but if you should desire another, I send one—if the editor will kindly give it space—which was written by one of the most devout men the world ever knew, and which was taken by me from a very ancient book of devotions.

I am sure that you and your husband are sincere in your desire to lead a more spiritual life and am also sure that you will receive the help from above that you crave:

Thine, O God, is the ordering of our life, and the length of our days is of thy choosing. Blessed be thou for the years in which thou hast sustained us and the work thou hast given us to do. Take not from us in old age, if thou shalt leave us long upon the earth, courage of hope or cheerfulness of quiet faith. Show us thy will concerning us and the tokens of thy kingdom among men. Keep us from all querulous complaint and unbelieving fear. Help us to rejoice in growth of knowledge and every change of thought that leads men nearer thee. And when these good days of quiet waiting and undaunted trust draw to an end, let there be light for us at evening time in the clear shining of thy presence. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

"An Ambitious Young Man" asks The Blade how he can make himself the "object of attention in a crowd." He has a longing to be the "King Bee" in some way so that when he enters a place of public amusement, "all will gaze" at him and "wish to be noticed" by him. The gist of his very long communication seems to be that his soul yearns to be "IT," spelled in scare head type, wherever he goes.

To attract attention is very easy. He needs only to become a political "Boss," to wear a golf suit and use the golf language, or he might simply carry with him a piece of Limburger cheese to accomplish that object. It might be that these methods would not inspire any one with a desire to "clasp" his hand, or to be eager to "attract his notice." Such honor is assured to no one less than the boy who carries around "ice cold lemonade and palm leaf fans" in a crowded hall. This young man might aim for such a position, and he has the best wishes of all for his success, but first let him read Cardinal Wolsey's charge to Cromwell that he may know the penalty of "oe'erweening ambition."

PLEASANT WORK FOR BUSY FINGERS

From "May Leonard" comes a pattern Butterfly in Battenburg embroidery. In her directions for making it she writes:

These handsome butterflies are used for decorations of all kinds. The one sent measures six inches from tip to tip of the wings, and is made from the second width of Battenburg braid. It is to be used on cushions, curtains, etc. For trimming dresses a finer braid and number 90 linen thread is used.

The patterns can be bought at any store where materials for fancy work are sold and the cost is very small. If these are made of silk, they form a very elegant trimming for dresses. Often when placed on a black dress, they are lined with a colored silk before being sewn to the dress, and the effect of the color showing through the meshes of the embroidery is very pretty.

One of the newest and most pleasing ideas for pillows is to make on white linen a series of blue prints for the cover. These prints are arranged in any desired manner on the cushion and finished by a row of feather stitching around the edge of each one.

On a pillow given to a bride were pictures of scenes around her hold home, interspersed with small photographs of some of her family and of her dearest friends. On another, the faces of her bridesmaids and the groomsmen smiled at the happy couple when they were located in their own home.

For a young mother a pillow on which was pictures of "the baby," taken in every possible cunning attitude, made a gift that was most acceptable and which will be kept as a great treasure by the owner.

This idea can be carried out in an endless variety of subjects. As souvenirs of a summer outing, or of a trip abroad, such a pillow would be valuable in recalling many pleasant days and would serve to entertain one's friends in a very agreeable manner.

Directions for preparing the linen for these pictures may be readily obtained by amateurs from any professional photographer.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

"Sweet William," another recruit from "Egypt," writes thus: I have been reading the M. G. R. for some time, and am so pleased with the letter, the mattoes, and Miss Prudence, that I now ask for admission, promising to observe all rules and regulations. If I am admitted, and it would be of interest I will send a brief sketch of the country in this part of "Egypt."

I am anticipating with a great deal of pleasure a trip through some of the Western states next summer, and shall hope to be able to accept the invitation given by "Oregon Buttercup" to make a visit to the clouds, in her company.

It would be very agreeable, to me, at least, if "Mrs Welton" would send a description of that part of Nebraska in which she lives.

Not wishing to risk a "dismissal" by remaining too long at my first visit, I will say good-bye and await your decision as to receiving me in your circle.

"Florence," Oklahoma—not the "Florence" who was recently married—sends an interesting account of the books she has been reading, and tells us what she would like to do to celebrate "Mountain Sister's" birthday anniversary were it possible. Miss Prudence commends her taste in the selection of her books, especially of the first one she mentions:

Verily "things are not what they seem," for it seems "as if I had been very neglectful of my duty in not writing to the M. G. R. for so long a time, but my silence was caused by a lack of something interesting to write. The most interesting now, is to tell you of the books I have been enjoying this winter.

The first, is "John Halifax, Gentleman." It is a book that appeals to all that is good in every one by whom it is read. John Halifax was a man of such strong character, that when he met with trouble of any kind he conquered it, instead of weakly living up to it. His home was a most happy one, made so not by fine furnishings, but by the true love and mutual respect felt by "John" and his wife for each other. One gains many lessons of what a perfect life should be from reading this book, and it proves to us that such a life is within the reach of every family who will live according to the best that is within them. Would there were more like John Halifax and his estimable wife, Ursula.

In reading "Les Miserables," by Victor Hugo, I was not able to gain any such helpful thoughts. There is so much of cruelty and horrible things in the work that the only comfort, or benefit, I could find in reading it was to contrast favorably the humane treatment given to criminals by the laws of our own country with the terribly cruel customs depicted in the book.

I wish for "Mountain Sister" many happy returns of the day." If our Blade family was not so widely separated, we would give her a surprise party for her birthday anniversary. We would march in upon her, headed by Miss Prudence, and if each carried a basket of something good to eat, for two or three hours I do not think any of the party would suffer from the blues.

Perhaps the poor bachelors of our company are wondering how they could manage the "refreshment" question. I will tell you, boys; you know any one—even a bachelor—can make pancakes (at least they think they can), and these would do for souvenirs of the party. We could have the name and date of the entertainment engraved on one side of each cake, and have "Henrietta," or some other poetically inclined member write an appropriate verse for the other side, and we would each carry one home (if they were not too heavy). In exchange we would give the boys some of the contents of our baskets when it came supper-time.

"Tennessee Coon" writes that:

Having read the M. G. R. for more than a year I now stand, cap in hand, making my best bow and asking for admission to your goodly company. I promise to do the best I can, and I believe it is generally understood that "angels can do no more." Do not think that I am posing as an angel, however.

I suppose this will be too late for the quotation party, but I will send the selection that I think is good for us all at times, to keep down our vanity:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us!
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion."

Now here is a question for all to answer—how many of the M. G. R.'s read one chapter, at least, in the Bible every day and try to profit by what they read? I do for one. With kindest regards to all especially poor, unfortunate "Oregon Bach," I will say good-bye.

"Make Haste," it was very kind of furnish wour friend (?) with paper that he might write to us. Please tell him that a candidate for membership in the M. G. R., even though he may be "a Southern boy with a Southern air" wearing "long-shanked spurs" must ask respectfully an (accept the terms of membership just the same as if he was but common clay like other men and women. If he will remember, he neither asked, nor promised, anything in the letter he sent.

Another suggestion that may help him is, that the young people of this society are ladies and gentlemen, in whose presence such expressions as being "in an awful fix" and the statement that they are "gazing" at him "with eyes as large as mill-wheels" are not admissable.

As you were so promptly recognized by this friend (?), would it not be well that you should keep him safely at "Paradise Prairie" and see that he has a few months of instruction at—well, let us say in Cache Springs Academy? Then he would be as welcome as "Make Haste" himself.

"Seven Pines," and others, are referred to a recent number of The Blade for information in regard to gaining membership in the M. G. R.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American poet, born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819, and died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892. He was successively printer, carpenter, journalist, and army nurse in the civil war. After the war, he was employed as a government clerk in Washington, but was dismissed because of hostile criticism aroused by his book of poems. Later he was given another government position and held it until incapacitated by paralysis in 1873. His poems are marked by their rugged form and the realism that offended popular taste.

INDIANA.

2.—HALF SQUARE.

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X X X X X
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X

1.—A Moorish dance.
2.—A ball for entertainment.
3.—Versed in books.
4.—A perch.
5.—A prefix.
6.—A consonant.

OLD DAN TUCKER.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What is the solidity of the greatest cylinder that can be cut out of an equilateral, triangular prism, whose length is 4 ft., and its sides each 2 ft. wide?

MARLEY CRANFORD.

4.—POT-POURRI OF POETS.

One portion of the author of "Hiawatha."
One portion of the author of "The Brook."
One portion of the author of "Merchant of Venice."
One portion of the author of "The Inferno."
One portion of the author of "The One Hoss Shay."
One portion of the author of "Aurora Leigh."
One portion of the author of "The Song of the Shirt."
One portion of the author of "Maid of Athens."
One portion of the author of "Paradise Lost."
One portion of the author of "The Barefoot Boy."
Properly compounded will produce the author of "We Are Seven."

GOODY TWO SHOES.

5—QUERY.

Who was a well known Biblical character never named in the Bible, whose death was the most peculiar in history, whose shroud is a part of every household, and the cause of whose death was the subject of a widely-read novel?

W. P. E.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"I think ambition is never given without a mind of sufficient power to sustain it, and to achieve its lofty objects."

ILLINOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of March 14.

1—William Tudor.
2—Words forming double acrostic: Arbogi, Nickar, Nacero, Ashdod; primals, Arnaud; finals, Ured.
3—The bottle cost $1.05; the cork cost .05.
4—March Wind.
5—To be given later.
6—Longfellow wrote:
"One to-day is worth for me a thousand 'yesterdays.'"

Char.

Correct solutions were received from James Carney, W. P. E., Perry Cross, S. A. Foy, Old Dan Tucker.

Ill Note's answer to the oldest university query, is criticised by W. P. E., who states that according to three authors, the first university was founded by Alfred at Oxford, in 872, or 55 years previous to the one in Egypt.

Perry Cross, you are very welcome after your long absence.

S. A. Foy, and James Carney are new members of the arithmetic class, that the Schoolmistress hopes will come again.

W. P. E., your problem had already been used before the second "edition" was received. As the solution is so long, it will be reserved for any one who chooses to send for it, but cannot appear in Chat.

Old Dan Tucker, your answer to A Faul's query will appear as another query presently.

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HEISKELL'S SOAP makes a beautiful complexion. 25 cts.

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From Bean to Cup
PURE! HEALTHFUL!!
Mayler's
COCOA CHOCOLATE
GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

What They Used To Do:

No. 9—A PIN EXPEDITION.

One never to be forgotten day, Alice and Lou received an invitation to pay a visit to a neighboring city. It seemed almost too good to be true that they were really going to travel together, but after permission had been granted by those in authority, and a written acceptance dispatched, the delightful hope became a certainty. The intervening days crawled by on feet of lead. The girls packed and unpacked their trunks a dozen times over, and went about, the most disgraceful appearing little objects, in their oldest and shabbiest dresses. They felt as if they were to undertake a journey to a foreign country, when in fact, their destination was only a few miles away.

Time has a way of passing, and at length, the morning they were to start on their travels dawned propitiously as to wind and weather, though the girls thought the sun or something, ought to come up with a difference.

The tourists were at the station an hour before the train's departure, but that was part of the pleasure, for several of their friends came to bid them farewell and they had many messages to deliver. When they were on board the cars, they sat up very straight on the seat, holding their tickets tightly grasped in their hands, and basking serene in the consciousness of being the proud owners of purses in which were folded five, crisp, one dollar greenbacks. These receptacles of wealth were securely pinned in their pockets which they managed to sit on for reasons of safety.

They had an uneventful journey and were met at the end of their trip by Lou's relative who was to be their entertainer. The young villagers were all eyes and all ears for the strange and wonderful sights of the city. For the first time in their lives they rode in a street car, and, though it was but a clumsy vehicle drawn by over-worked mules, to the unsophisticated girls it became a royal chariot.

The evening after their arrival, they were taken to the theatre to see Rip Van Winkle. How they laughed at Rip and his dog Schneider, and when poor Rip awakened after his pretended twenty years' sleep, an old and gray-bearded man, they wept in sympathy with his trouble.

Each hour brought a fresh round of pleasure. They were taken shopping and allowed to go "window-gazing," and to feast their eyes on the beautiful wares displayed by the shop-keepers. In imagination, they spent their five dollars a hundred times over. In reality, their riches were chiefly expended for candy. Under the bed where they slept, they kept a store of chocolate creams, and these were Alice's undoing.

She stayed awake nights to eat her fill of the sweetmeats, and alas and alack, it was not long before she was a very sick young woman.

"Oh, I'm going to die! I'm going to die!" she wailed, alarming her hostess considerably, until she discovered the cause of her visitor's illness.

As Alice grew better she began to enjoy her role of interesting invalid. She was very mild and gentle in her ways, speaking in faint and trembling whispers.

"Lou, dear," she quavered weakly, raising herself with an appearance of great effort, "when I am gone, you may have my blue sash, and tell the girls I thought of them at the last and—and—I forgave them everything."

She fell back among the pillows limply, but she fell too far and bumped her head against the edge of the couch.

"Ouch!" she cried, forgetting her critical condition, and sat up again with remarkable energy.

Her chum had been exceedingly anxious about the sick one's dangerous malady, but when she saw her strength returning so rapidly, she calmly retired to the window and devoured what was left of the chocolate creams. Then she concluded that she was tired of being a sickroom attendant, and commanded Alice to stop her nonsense and get up so they could do something funny.

The patient began to revive immediately.

"What shall we do?" she questioned, springing out of the bed and pattering around the room in search of her clothing.

Her companion considered for a moment and then said in a low voice, "Let's go down town."

"Alone?" asked Alice in the tone of a conspirator.

A vigorous nod of Lou's head was the silent but significant answer.

"How will we get out?" was the next query.

"Back door."

"Girl gone?"

"Yep."

"It's raining."

"Who cares?"

"Shall we put on waterproofs?"

"Yep."

"What'll we do?"

"Pick up pins."

"Oh!!!"

In a very few minutes, a huge umbrella, mysteriously propelled by two pairs of small feet, was seen moving away from the house. Beneath its shelter were the girls encased in their raincoats, scurrying along toward the business part of the city.

"Isn't it most time to look?" inquired Alice, after they had traversed some distance in silence.

"Wait till we say the charm," Lou directed.

At once they both closed their eyes, and spinning around like tops, chanted solemnly:

"See a pin and pick it up,
All the day you'll have good luck.
See a pin and let it lay,
Bad luck you'll have all day.
Pin, pin, where are you?"

Then they whirled three times in the opposite direction, and, after this ceremony, were ready to begin the search.

"I've found one!" Alice was the first to proclaim.

"So have I," her chum soon announced in triumph.

After that their pathway seemed literally strewn with pins. There were long ones, short ones, crooked ones and straight ones. They acted as if bewitched and sprang out of the sidewalks by the dozen till the girls' fingers were encrusted with the mire of the street so fearful were they of letting any escape their notice. They were oblivious to their surroundings. They were out for pins, and pins they were finding in large numbers. The people they encountered regarded the stooping figures curiously, but the seekers were too absorbed in their quest to care for the attention they were attracting. They went into the shops and inspected the floors until the clerks watched them suspiciously. At one place they were ordered to leave or to explain their mission. This was a severe blow to their pride, but they scorned to give any information and stalked away from the place with haughty dignity.

They were pretending to be two very poor women, and the pins they were collecting were supposed to represent the only means of support for a large family. They discussed with great seriousness what should be bought after they had sold their accumulation, and their minds were so occupied with the game, that it was a rude shock when they heard a gruff voice saying, "Here, what are you doing? Don't you know you'll get run over unless you keep out of the street?"

The girls awakened from their dream with a start and looked up to see a burly policeman surveying them sternly.

Unconsciously, they had strayed into the gutter, and the man gazing down upon them loomed in the air as tall as a giant. As he took in their strange appearance, a broad smile stole over his face, and he demanded good-naturedly, "Where do you'se kids belong?"

The ponies glanced around in bewilderment. Sure enough, where did they belong? They had forgotten the street and number of the house where they were staying, and the part of the city in which they discovered themselves, they had never seen before. All they could do was to declare helplessly, "We don't know where we are, we've lost ourselves."

"You haven't been losing any pins, have you, lately?" the officer observed with sarcasm.

There was reason for his remark for the girl's coats were fairly bristling with those sharp-pointed articles. They resembled, more than anything else, angry porcupines with the pins sticking like glittering quills in all directions. Their faces were smeared with mud; they were dripping with rain, and they had lost their umbrella.

"We don't live anywhere, we're visiting," they half sobbed together.

A number of questions convinced the policeman that the truants were in need of his protection, and, after consulting a directory, he guided the runaways back to the place they had so basely deserted.

It was not until they saw their hostess' anxious face at the window that Alice and Lou realized how they had abused her kindness.

"Oh, my, I'm glad we're going home to-morrow," they confided to each other, reluctantly entering the house to make the necessary embarrassing explanations.

In atonement, they graciously divided their cherished collection of pins among those whom they were visiting, and happy in the belief that they had made an honorable and full apology, they declined to further discuss the matter, though they were careful to be on their good behavior until time for their departure.

The traveled young ladies had many exciting tales to relate when they were once more at home and it was a long time before their supply of stories was exhausted, for some way their romances grew larger and larger with each repetition.

As for the family whose hospitality they had been enjoying, to tell the truth, though they were too polite to confess it, they breathed one universal sigh of relief, when the ponies packed their obtrusively scattered belongings and bade them a demonstrative and grateful farewell.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

UNDER A HUGE UMBERELLA.

MENDING AS AN OCCUPATION.

The girl who has deft fingers and a skillful needle can command a fair income by going from house to house as a mender, says a writer in Zion's Herald. Many people, who have more money than time, will be glad of her services. Business women especially, who need to wear their clothes as long as possible, and yet have no time to spend on repairs, will be good customers.

The girl who mends should be able to do everything, from darning stockings up to precious lace. If she has a "knack" for millinery, so much the better for her. She can pinch a hat frame here and there, steam velvet, curl feathers, and concoct a very fair-looking hat out of material on hand. The mender must not be above cleaning gowns, and she may even have to polish shoes and sew on buttons. She must be ready to do anything and everything if she aims to make a complete success of her business. Some women will turn their entire wardrobes over to her, expecting to have them put in complete order.

The efficient mender can command from a dollar to a dollar and a half a day, depending upon the locality. A modest card in the newspapers will announce her business, or she can leave cards with dressmakers, who will not hesitate to recommend her, as her work does not conflict with theirs. Her best recommendation, however, will come from pleased customers, and the probabilities are that she will have all the work she can do.

Stop being afraid something terrible is going to happen. That is the surest way to bring trouble.

If you can not have what you want, be glad of what you have.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE HEN

The Duck approached the Stub-tailed Hen,
Who had a melancholy air—
She was most sympathetic when
Her neighbors seemed oppressed by care.

"Cheer up, dear friend, and smile once more;
There's sure to be a change of luck;
Forget your grief and don't get sore,"
Advised the sympathetic Duck.

"You must try to remember that
In sorrow's cup are bitter dregs,
Likewise that Care once killed a Cat—
And that's as sure as Eggs is Eggs."

Replied the Hen: "I have no doubt
My weakness is——" She raised her wings
And let the fluffy chicks run out—
"In brooding over Little Things."

—Chicago Record.

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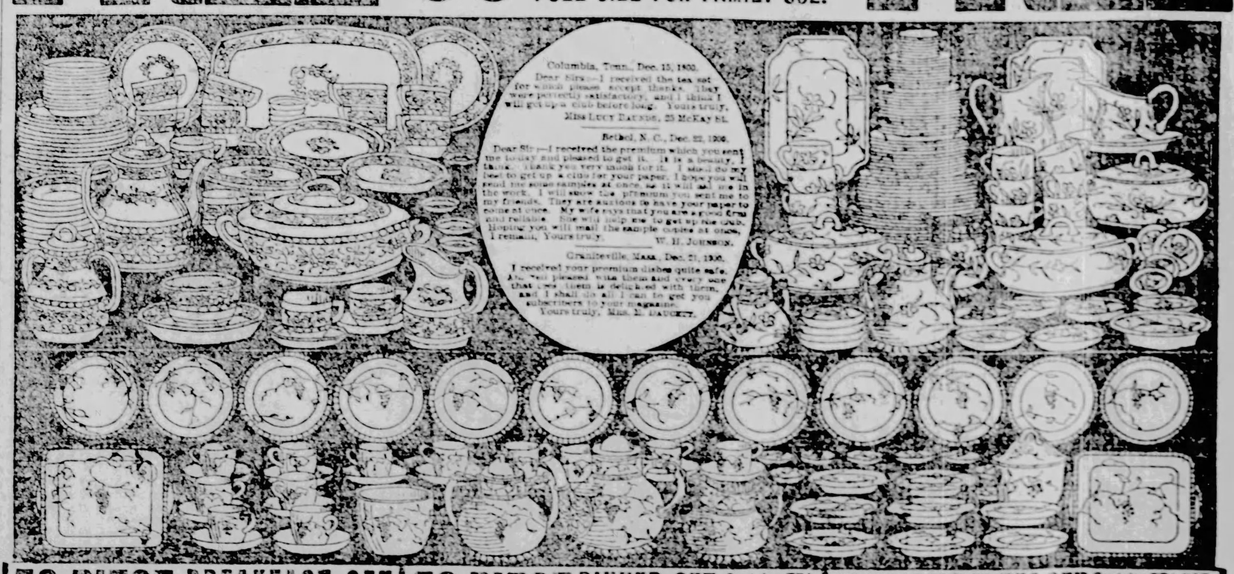
Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1900.
Dear Sirs:—I received the tea set for which please accept thanks. They were perfectly satisfactory, and I intend to get up a club before long. Yours truly,
Miss Lucy Barnes, 25 McKay St.
Buford, N. C., Dec. 31, 1900.
Dear Sir:—I received the premium which you sent me today and pleased to get it. It is a beauty. I think I can get you some more. I intend to get up a club for your paper. I intend to send the money for it when I get it. I will send you a list of names in a few days. I have a number of names in my mind now. I am going to have your paper sent to some of mine. My wife says that you are a good firm to deal with. I will say the same. Hoping you will mail the sample copies at once. I remain, Yours truly, W. H. Johnson.
Grantsville, Md., Dec. 21, 1900.
I received your premium dishes quite safe. And am pleased with them. They are nice, and I shall do all I can to get you subscribers to your paper. Yours truly, Mrs. J. Dashiell.

56 PIECE BREAKFAST SET Contains TEA POT, SUGAR BOWL, CREAM PITCHER, 12 six inch Plates, 12 Tea Cups, 12 Saucers, 6 Fruit Plates, 6 Butter Plates, 1 Bowl, 2 Cake Places, 1 Covered Dish, 1 Platter

56 PIECE DINNER SET Contains TEA POT, SUGAR BOWL and CREAM PITCHER, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Meat Plates, 6 Dessert Plates, 12 Butter Plates, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, 6 Fruit Saucers, 1 Large Platter, 2 Small Platters, 1 Cake Plate, 1 Soup Tureen.

56 PIECE TEA SET Contains TEA POT, SUGAR BOWL and CREAM PITCHER, 12 Cups, 12 Saucers, 6 Large Plates, 6 Small Plates, 12 Butter Plates, 1 Covered Dish, 1 Large Platter, 1 Small Platter, 2 Cake Plates.

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FASHION COMPANY, Station D, Box 35, New York City.

TO OUR READERS.—This company is reliable and carry out every promise made in this advertisement, we advise all writing a 56 PIECE SET of CHINAWARE to reply at once.

ENGLAND BACKS DOWN

Removes Her Troops and Leaves the Question to Diplomatic Solution.

London, March 21.—4:51 p. m.—In the house of lords to-day the foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, announced that Russia and Great Britain had agreed to withdraw their troops from the disputed territory at Tien Tsin and reserve the question of title and proprietary rights for subsequent examination.

Lord Lansdowne supplemented the announcement by explaining that the dispute concerned an extensive area on the left bank of the Pei-Ho river which the Russians occupied in the autumn and claimed by right of conquest. Subsequently the government was informed that China and Russia had reached an agreement placing the area under Russian occupation. The area, however, comprised plots belonging to the Northern Chinese railroad, and was therefore part of the security of the British bondholders. The line was part of the railroad recently transferred by the Russians to Field Marshal Von Waldersee, who re-transferred it to the British. The necessities of the allies required the construction of a siding on one of the plots referred to, and the presence of British workers on the plot was treated as a trespass on Russian territory. It was subsequently alleged that the Russian boundary marks had been removed by the British. In those circumstances the government, March 16, telegraphed to its representative in China that it thought the rights of the British or Russian troops to occupy the disputed points could be best settled by Field Marshal Von Waldersee, as commander-in-chief and general Gaselee (the British commander) was instructed to request the field marshal to settle the immediate differences, reserving for future examination the question of the validity of the alleged private rights. General Gaselee was also instructed to refrain from using force except to repel aggression.

On March 20 the alleged removal of the Russian boundary pillar occurred, and the government instructed the British minister at Pekin, Sir Ernest Satow, that Great Britain was ready to refer the facts to Field Marshal Von Waldersee, on the understanding that if either side was found to have committed an irregularity it should apologize to the other. The government added that the construction of the siding should continue under whatever conditions the field marshal thought fit to impose.

He (Lord Lansdowne) was glad to say he had heard this morning from the British ambassador at St. Petersburg that the Russian foreign minister, Count Lamsdorff, had proposed that they should agree to reserve all questions of title and proprietary rights for the examination of the two governments, and that in the meanwhile orders be forthwith sent for the withdrawal of the troops of both sides from the disputed plots. Great Britain had entirely concurred and thought the withdrawal should be carried out to Field Marshal Von Waldersee's satisfaction.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

Pekin, March 22.—The troops on both sides of the disputed land at Tien Tsin have been withdrawn, and all danger of a fracas is ended. The opinion of the British is that the promptness of Gen. Barrow in calling up the marines from Taku prevented a collision. The British report that prior to the arrival of the marines sentries were supplied from the Madras pioneers, who for several days were surrounded by crowds of foreign soldiers, mostly French, who assailed them with all kinds of abuse, calling them "coolies." The Madrassees were becoming restive when the marines arrived at night and quietly relieved them and it was only when daylight appeared that the Russians discovered the change.

The withdrawal of troops followed directly as the result of a conference last night of Gen. Wogack, Gen. Barrow and Count Von Waldersee. The action taken followed as the result of Gen. Wogack's proposition that both sides withdraw and that work by the English upon the railroad siding should not proceed until the matter had been diplomatically adjusted.

This proposal and stipulation were satisfactory to General Barrow and were accepted by him.

Consequently the British and Russian troops were withdrawn at 5 o'clock this afternoon, thereby avoiding all trouble at present.

The Russians have ordered a regiment to proceed from Port Arthur to Tien Tsin.

The arrangements made by General Bailloud, the French commander, are regarded as completely satisfactory and all danger of a collision between the British and French is considered obviated.

A NEW HITCH.

Tien Tsin, March 25.—"A new and unfortunate hitch has occurred in the Anglo-Russian siding dispute.

"After both parties had withdrawn, according to agreement, the Russians suddenly returned to the disputed spot and planted dags all over the territory. They afterward again retired, leaving the flags flying."

Unable to Agree.

The foreign ministers seem utterly unable to agree as to the best method of policing the legation quarters. The proposition most favored by the majority and most complained of by the minority is one providing that men of the regular armies shall be detailed for the service, under one officer connected with the allies. United States special commissioner Rockhill is one who objects to this plan as is also the British minister, Sir Ernest Satow, who says that, though an international force is desirable, it would be better that the police detail should be composed of soldiers who are not liable to be called away when they are most useful. It is also undesirable, he thinks, that the commandant should be an officer actively connected with any army, while the intention to make each legation practically an armed camp is a great mistake and is liable to cause friction; and it would be better far to make a general international district.

The home ministers are seriously considering the advisability of asking the government to reconsider the decision in favor of big legation guards, as being liable, not only to keep the court from returning to Pekin, but also as a continual source of danger in the dealings with the Chinese, as it would be impossible to keep the guards entirely within the legation quarter which condition Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang insist upon, saying that otherwise it would be impossible to guarantee order, especially when the Chinese troops have returned to Pekin. One drunken soldier outside the foreign settlement, they say, might cause another war.

Constipation

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia.

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If any reader suffering from rheumatism will write to me I will send them free of cost a trial package of a simple and harmless remedy which cured me and thousands of others, among them cases of over 40 years' standing. This is a grand remedy, and want every afflicted reader to learn, by actual test, what marvelous power it has, and therefore will gladly send a sample free, even though thousands of invalids should apply. Distressing cases of rheumatism, among them bed-ridden and crippled persons, were completely cured, of which I mention a few: A lady in Denham, Ind., writes that this remedy cured her, and she then cured 15 of her neighbors. In Lyon, Mo., it cured an old gentleman at the age of 82, who had been a sufferer for 40 years. In Seguin, Tex., it cured a case of 41 years' standing. Hon. Jacob Sexauer, of Fountain City, Wis., was cured after suffering for 23 years and after having employed seven physicians. Mr. Jas. C. Atchinson, Justice of the Peace of Cape Island, N. S., states that this remedy cured his son who was to be taken to the hospital for an operation. Thousands of similar instances could be mentioned showing that here is a remedy that can be relied upon. Write at once for a trial package, for it is an honest remedy which you can test without costing one penny. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 184 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS

Plotting to Kill the Czar and the High Officers of the State.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—Privy Councillor Pobiedonostzeff, chief procurator of the holy synod, narrowly escaped assassination early Friday morning. While writing in his study, shortly after midnight, two bullets shattered a window and passed close to the procurator and buried themselves in the ceiling. Two other shots were fired, but did not enter the room. The would-be assassin was identified as one Lagowski, a provincial official. The procurator was unscathed. An investigation into the causes of the attack is proceeding.

Plot to Kill the Czar.

Berlin, March 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne Volks Zeitung, under date of March 17, forwards, by mail, news to the effect that there is evidence in St. Petersburg of the existence of plots against the authorities. He asserts that sums of money are being distributed to the factory hands in St. Petersburg and vicinity to induce them to join the disaffected students. It has not been learned whence this money comes, but indications point to high sources about the court. The fact is, the correspondent continues, the secret police no longer trust even the highest entourage of the Czar. New precautions for the protection of the Czar's life have been taken; namely, a mechanism which allows no one to open the doors of the room in which the Czar happens at the moment to be. The Czar now has five desks in his study which he uses, one after another; the walls of the Czar's study and bedroom are lined with steel armor. The correspondent finds that news of the plot was general.

Orders were given last night to keep the troops in St. Petersburg ready. Sunday night the police were distributed in force on all the main streets of the city. The military commander at St. Petersburg, M. Kleigels, received a number of warnings.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints a special dispatch from St. Petersburg, by way of Lemberg, to the effect that the Karpovitch investigation has revealed a great plot, similar to the Nihilistic conspiracy, with Kieff as a center, the main branch at Odessa, and ramifications extending to the lowest strata of society. The plan was to make an attempt on the life of the Czar, who was thereupon removed to Gatchina.

Eighteen students are closely confined at Schlusselberg, because they were affiliated with the murder of M. Bogolichoff.

STUDENT RIOTS.

St. Petersburg, March 22.—It is significant that though the police report on the recent riots, published, as expressly stated, in order to correct the false rumors concerning the riots, does not deny the most serious of the rumors circulated which are to the effect that men and women were killed here and elsewhere. The report does not mention the subject of the students. It gives, however, the names of four who died here, including one woman. The report is not generally credited with being an impartial statement. It is claimed that the passage relating to the disturbance in the church is particularly distorted, manifestly, it is said, to prejudice the devout masses against the students, the intellectual element and the factory workmen. The statement that students entered the church smoking cigarettes, that a student struck a priest and another caught the chief priest rudely by the arm are discredited by eye witnesses.

The facts are, the trouble occurred entirely outside the church until the Cossacks pressed three hundred persons into the church and fought them to the back wall. It is also said that holy water was used to dress wounds. The student sent a church servant expressly for other water. It is learned now that the police not only prepared for the event themselves, but made previous arrangements at one of the hospitals for the anticipated wounded. They also had carriages ready in neighboring courtyards.

Lectures will hardly be possible for the remainder of the year at any of the higher institutions.

The participation of the factory hands in the riots is considered extremely grave, so far as the future is concerned.

It is understood that measures will be taken Monday to forestall the possible marching of laboring men from the suburbs to the center of the city. The Society of Russian Authors has sent to all the ministers a protest against the conduct of the police and Cossacks.

Strike troubles have broken out in the largest of the local iron works.

London, March 23.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard in a communication dated March 8, says:

"A great demonstration of 20,000 students and workmen was planned for yesterday, but, possibly on account of the elaborate police and military precautions, it has been postponed until the body of M. Bologiepoff, the victim of Karpovich, is brought here for burial.

"For the last ten nights the troops of the Moscow garrison have slept in their clothing, ready for instant action. It will be surprising if matters are finally settled without bloodshed."

PALACE WAS MINED

Nihilists Schemed to Destroy the Czar and Imperial Family.

London, March 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, from Paris, states on the highest authority that a mine has been discovered beneath the palace of Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo, 17 miles south of St. Petersburg.

Several notabilities, the dispatch further says, are implicated in the plot against his majesty. The Russian press was not permitted to mention the affair.

Czar Is Very Nervous.

London, March 26.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Agency, says that in consonence with what is believed to be the czar's expressed wish, the minister of the interior has published instructions for the authorities of towns and provinces, recommending preventative measures against disturbances as being more effective than severe repression after disturbances have broken out.

The Birmingham Post, which is closely in touch with Joseph Chamberlain, says news received in high quarters in London indicates that the czar is in a very nervous state owing to the condition of the political horizon. It is said that he fears the result of the policy of his ministers in the Far East, while the student troubles and threats against his life, of which there are more than have been published, have completely unnerved his majesty. His medical advisers have strongly counselled a yachting cruise, but the czar has refused to follow their advice. Those behind the scenes in Russia take a very grave view of the present agitation and think it is the be-

MATTERS SERIOUS.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The political situation is so serious that Emperor Nicholas held a meeting of the ministers yesterday to consider the state of public affairs. The Czar presided at the council, which convened at the Tsarskoe-Sele palace. It was decided not to abolish the law for drafting recalcitrant students into the army, but for the present to refrain from applying the law. It was also resolved to revise the university statutes. Threatening letters have been received by Lieutenant General Kouropatkine, minister of war; M. N. V. Motiavieff, minister of justice, and M. Sipiagnine, minister of the interior.

Renewed demonstrations on a great scale are expected to-morrow.

It is reported that Prince Vizemsky has been disgraced for petitioning the Czar to consider the grievances of the students.

Lagowsky, the provincial official who, last Friday attempted to assassinate Privy Councillor Pobedonostzeff, procurtor general of the holy synod, is a disciple of Count Leo Tolstoi, and he has asserted that the act was one of revenge for the excommunication of Tolstoi.

The decision of the council of ministers is regarded as a step in the right direction, because it is an attempt at a partial remedy of the grievances of the students.

FRAUDS DISCOVERED

The Russian Government Swindled Out of Millions.

St. Petersburg, March 26.—Extensive frauds upon the railroad strong boxes are reported from Kieff, where a band of conspirators with ramifications in government offices, has been unearthed owing to fraudulent reclamations for goods lost in transit, supported by perjured testimony and bribery. It is said that this band systematically niched from the treasury for many years. Its total illegal gains are estimated at 9,000,000 roubles. Its methods were simple. Goods shipped in bulk in carload lots are accepted without weighing. At stations where there are no track scales. It is the duty of railroad employees to keep an eye upon such cars to judge whether the alleged weights are reasonably accurate and the cars are supposed to be weighed at the first station where scales are to be found. When this is impossible the weight must be verified at the point of destination and the government, six years ago, expressly recognized its obligations to make good losses in weight sustained in transit. The conspirators made the shipment of goods in bulk and the enforcement of claims for losses in transit a regular business. They would forward firewood and lumber from way stations, almost invariably giving the weight as 610 or 750 poods, which is the full capacity of the two types of cars in ordinary use in such traffic. Their cars were passed without weighing until the destination was reached when it would be found the contents weighed considerably less than the weight given, often a third less. It was soon discovered that the most profitable field of operations was the Vistula road to Warsaw, where, it is said, the courts were favorably disposed toward claimants against the treasury. The gang grew bolder with time and even accepted shipments of others than its own members, forwarding them free or at cut rates. The fraud came to light when railway statistics for a number of years were compiled. It was then discovered that reclamations for goods lost on the Vistula road exceeded all the claims of the entire remainder of the empire. The conspirators will be punished.

PLATT DEFEATED.

New York, March 25.—Leading Republican politicians of this city and state met in Senator Platt's rooms at the Fifth Avenue hotel yesterday afternoon and were in conference for several hours. As a result of the conference it was decided to attempt no police legislation this session.

The conference adjourned, subject to the call of Senator Platt, whenever, in his judgment, police legislation is again necessary. All who were talked with say the conference was harmonious.

Though no one would say it directly, all who attended the conference admitted, that it had come to the views of Governor Odell, and it was considered that he had virtually triumphed and that the organization was with him.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

Niles, Mich., March 25.—W. J. Gilbert, former mayor of this town, reputed to be wealthy and one of the best known and most respected residents of Barrien county, was found dead Sunday in a store house in the rear of his residence, where he had ended his life with a bullet. Grief over the misfortune of a bosom friend is believed to have caused the suicide. Warm personal relations exsited between Mr. Gilbert and Chas. A. Johnson, cashier of the National bank, who fled a few hours before the failure of that institution.

Mrs. Brooks Dead.

Columbia, S. C., March 25.—The widow of Preston S. Brooks, who caned Charles Sumner in the United States senate, died here last night.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

25 CTS. 25 CTS.

CRUISER NEW YORK

Will Demand That Morocco Shall Pay Her Obligations.

Gibraltar, March 22.—The armored cruiser New York arrived here to-day. She will proceed to Tangier to demand the settlement of the claims of the United States government against Morocco.

The New York will convey Mr. Gummere, United States consul general from Tangier, to the seaport of Mazargan, whence he will travel overland to Morocco City, the political capital of Morocco, there to demand from the sultan of Morocco an apology for an apparent discourtesy to the United States, committed by the sultan's grand vizier and his minister of foreign affairs. At the same time Mr. Gummere will request the sultan to settle certain claims of the United States, long pending against the government of Morocco.

These claims arose largely from alleged undue interferences by officials of the sultan with American citizens doing business in Morocco.

The occurrences happened some time ago, and the suggestions of the American government through its consular representative, that the claims arising therefrom be settled by Morocco, have been ignored by the sultan. When Mr. Gummere said he would see the sultan personally on the matter of these claims, he was told by the sultan's grand vizier and his minister of foreign affairs that any such effort would be useless, as the sultan would remove himself and his ministers from their capital, Morocco City, if the American consul general attempted to visit them there. This discourteous statement constituted the offense for which the Moroccan government has been asked to apologize, and to secure which apology Mr. Gummere, backed up by the New York at Mazagan, will travel overland to the sultan's capital.

The United States government experienced some difficulty and delay, last year, in securing the payment of $5,000 from the government of Morocco for the latter's failure to make any attempt to punish the leaders of a mob who had burned and killed the naturalized American citizen, Marcus Ezequi, at Fez, last June. After considerable correspondence on the matter and after the United States had threatened to send a war ship to Tangier, the government of Morocco paid the $5,000 in question.

Tangier, March 26.—The United States armored cruiser New York, which is to convey the American embassy to Mazagan in connection with the settlement of the United States claims against Morocco, arrived here to-day.

Washington, March 26.—Admiral Rogers cables from Tangiers, Morocco, to the navy department that he arrived at that port this morning on the New York. He is to take the United States consul, General Gummere, to Marsagan.

BOERS DEFEATED.

Ammunition, Rifles, Wagons and Other Supplies Are Taken.

London, March 26.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, March 25. — Babington's force, including Shekleton's column, attacked Delarey 1,560 strong, southwest of Ventorsdorp, and, having defeated him, followed him up rapidly, with the result that the Boer rear guard was driven in and their convoy, including the guns, captured at Vaalbank.

"Our troops displayed great gallantry and dash. They captured two 15-pounder guns, one pompom, six Mixims, 320 rounds of big ammunition, 15,000 rounds of small ammunition, 160 rifles, 53 wagons and 24 carts, besides taking 140 prisoners.

"Our losses were slight. Many Boers were killed or wounded."

More Time Required.

London, March 26.—The official casualty list issued last evening indicates a renewal of active operations since the failure of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha.

At Hartebessfontein, March 22 and 23, two officers were killed and three were wounded; four men were killed and twenty-seven wounded. There also seems to have been heavy fighting at a place near Gredgedacht, March 18, and near Ventorsburg, March 16.

Ventersdorp, the scene of the defeat of Delarey, is about 25 miles northeast from Hartebeesfontein. It is possible, therefore, that the advices as to fighting at these points really refer to the same engagement.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Standard says that it is obvious some months must pass before Boer resistance can be crushed.

BOERS EXECUTED.

Cape Town, March 20.—J. P. Minaber, S. Minaber and J. A. Neuwoudt were shot at DeAar last evening for treason and murder in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial. The death sentence was passed a week ago, in connection with the wrecking of a train near Tansbosch, by which five men were killed. General Kitchener confirmed the verdict. The garrison was paraded and the prisoners were led out at sunset. Death was instantaneous. A Dutch minister and relatives remained with the prisoners till the end. Two others concerned in the train wrecking were sentenced to five years at penal servitude.

PHILIP BOTHA KILLED.

London, March 21.—A special from Cape Town, dated March 20, says that Commandant Phillip Botha was killed in the recent fighting at Lydenburg.

A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria, March 20, says:

"Phillip Botha, a brother of the Boer commandant general, was killed on the Doornberg. His two sons were wounded.

"The Boers of the Orange River Colony have been disbanded and scattered. De Wet is in the neighborhood of Heilbron."

BOERS DEFEATED.

Bloemfontein, March 22.—The result of the combined movements against General Fourie near Thaba N'Chu, was the capture of 200 Boers, 140,000 sheep, 5,000 horses and a host of cattle.

The Boers broke southward to the right and left.

Keeping Out of Reach.

Capetown, March 23.—The Boer raiders in the eastern part of Cape Colony, with the exception of almost daily skirmishes, are keeping out of the reach of the British. Colonel Scovell engaged Commandant Fouche and Commandant Malan near Blaawkrantz March 20. Three British were killed and four wounded and four Boers were killed. The number of Boers wounded has not been ascertained.

It is officially reported that General De Wet's commandoes have broken up for the present. This is probably to give the men a rest.

Simply Refugees.

London, March 23.—The latest dispatches from Bloemfontein show that 200 Boers, who were reported captured near Thaba N'Chu, were refugees who surrendered voluntarily. They were in a bad plight and had recently been fighting under General De Wet and General Fourie.

Stranger Than Fiction.

A Remedy Which Has Revolutionized the Treatment of Stomach Troubles.

The remedy is not heralded as a wonderful discovery nor yet a secret patent medicine, neither it is claimed to cure anything except dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach troubles with which nine out of ten suffer.

The remedy is in the form of pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges, containing vegetable and fruit essences, pure aseptic pepsin (government test), golden seal and diastase. The tablets are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Many interesting experiments to test the digestive power of Stuart's Tablets show that one grain of the active principle contained in them is sufficient to thoroughly digest 3,000 grains of raw meat, eggs and other wholesome food.

Stuart's Tablets do not act upon the bowels like after dinner pills and cheap cathartics, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines without having any effect whatever in digesting food or curing indigestion.

If the stomach can be rested and assisted in the work of digestion it will very soon recover its normal vigor, as no organ is so much abused and overworked as the stomach.

This is the secret, if there is any secret, of the remarkable success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, a remedy practically unknown a few years ago and now the most widely known of any treatment for stomach weakness.

This success has been secured entirely upon its merits as a digestive pure and simple because there can be no stomach trouble if the food is promptly digested.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets act entirely on the food eaten, digesting it completely, so that it can be assimilated into blood, nerve and tissue. They cure dyspepsia, water brash, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive power which weak stomachs lack, and unless that lack is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure by the use of "tonics," "pills" and cathartics which have absolutely no digestive power.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found at all drug stores, and the regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit better than any other argument.

SITUATION CLEARING

Cubans Changing Their Minds as to the Terms Given Them.

Havana, March 25.—The action of the Republican party in Santiago in endorsing the Platt amendment and instructing Senors Gomez and Ferrer, of the Santiago delegation to the constitutional convention, to vote for the amendment, together with the letters of General Sanguilly and the mayor of Cienfuegos, advising acceptance, were incidents of the week just passed that has tended to clear up the political atmosphere, until now there are few who do not expect the convention to approve the amendment.

The advent of senators and congressmen has had an excellent effect, as in no instance have the Radicals received any encouragement in the notion that if action is delayed until the next Congress there might be a change in the demands of the United States.

The Radicals, however, insist that they cannot recede from their former position without loss of dignity, and they still hope that some concession, no matter how insignificant, may provide a sufficient excuse.

Already the Radicals are taking their cue from the Conservatives and pointing out that commercial interests demand recognition. There is a possibility of uniting the convention along this line. The platform of the Conservatives calls for a reduction of American import duties on tobacco and sugar and approving any scheme of relations which the United States government sees fit to impose.

In fact, the situation is leading to a point where commercial interests will be the chief question under discussion at the next session of the convention, and it is not unlikely that a resolution will be adopted asking for a reciprocity treaty.

NEW FUEL PERHAPS.

Omaha, Neb., March 25.—E. J. Hoffman, of 1819 Leavenworth street, says he has set the earth afire. He professes to have invented a process whereby the clods of the field will burn with all the gusto of anthracite coal. Crude petroleum, he says, mixed with common earth, gumbo and sand alone excluded, with the addition of two other articles, the ingredients of which constitute his secret, will make a fuel that will burn better and with cleaner fire than pine knots. Seventy-five per cent of this decoction is mother earth. The expense of the other three ingredients is but a trifle. His fuel costs $2.50 per ton.

"I began experimenting some time ago," he said. "The first thing I did was to mix the oils and earth together and try to burn them in the form of mud, but that wouldn't work. The oil simply burned out and left the earth practically unchanged. Then I extended my investigations and finally after years of close application hit upon the secret. I am confident now that I have the problem solved."

Mr. Hoffman produced two samples of his new fuel. In appearance they resembled the hard rubber balls used by children as playthings. "This one," said he, "is 90 per cent crude petroleum, solidified by a chemical process and it costs about $3.15 per ton to produce it. The other is 75 per cent common earth and can be placed on the market at $2.50 per ton."

PACIFIC HURRICANE.

Victoria, B. C., March 25.—Mail advices from Suva bring details of a hurricane which recently wrought much havoc in the South Pacific. The storm which swept over New Caledonia, especially on the east coast, was the worst in many years. Two large sailing vessels and a steamer were lost. The steamer Hero was driven on the rocks at Kouaoua, and, together with several barges loaded with nickel, she foundered. The bark Emil Galline was swept to disaster on the coast at Tchio, and the new four-masted ship Ville du Havre, partly loaded with nickel ore, was stranded at Noumea, where she soon broke up. The loss of life was large, it is said.

Longa and Fiji also suffered, the former islands the most. At Nukulofa, among the small craft wrecked, was the king's yacht. The minister lost his life in the attempt to save the yacht.

A large number of coast vessels were wrecked at the Fijis, and other damage was done. The island of Matuku was swept by a tidal wave, and over 100 houses were blown down or swept away by the incoming waters. Many lives are reported lost.

Has Fortune Left to Him.

Fremont, O., March 26.—Henry Wright, of Bucyrus, at present making Fremont his home, has received word that his uncle recently died in California, and left him a snug fortune of $40,000. Mr. Wright is preparing to go to the Golden State and claim his fortune.

SEND NO MONEY. cut this ad out and send to us, state whether Gents' or Ladies' Bicycle, LADIES' WHEEL is desired, and we will send you this HIGHEST GRADE 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE BICYCLE for examination, to be subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, the cost of bicycles, that will everywhere at $26.00 to $40.00 the BOSS WONDERFUL BARGAIN you ever heard of, then pay the express agent only $11.75 (or $12.25 if Our Special Price $11.75 for Gents), and express charges are only 50 to 75 cents for 500 miles. THE NEW 1901 MODEL EDGEMERE is covered by our written binding guarantee, for 5 years. Built on the very latest lines, made from seamless 1⅛-inch best Shelby seamless steel tubing, 22, 24 or 26-inch frame, finest two-piece hanger, finest Ball bush bearings, handsome arch crown, Elegantly in black, green or maroon, neatly striped, highly nickeled, beautifully finished throughout. Highest grade equipment, saddle, tool bag and tools, pedals, up or down turned handle bars, highest grade genuine Clipper pneumatic tires, with puncture proof tube, finest Morrow coaster brake, the strongest and best made. Write today. ALL 1901 is the lowest price ever known for a strictly High Grade Bicycle. A sfor other. Order today. ALL 1901 is the lowest price ever known for a strictly High Grade Bicycle. A saving of $10.00 to $70.00. ORDER TWO EDGEMERES AT ONCE, you can sell the extra one at profit enough to get yours free. Write for free BICYCLE CATALOGUE. ADDRESS, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

ENGLAND'S REASONS

For Not Accepting Senate Amendments to the Canal Treaty.

Washington, March 26.—The answer of the British government expressing its inability to accept the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the form amended by the United States Senate has been made public. It is in the form of a communication from Lord Lansdowne, British minister of foreign affairs, to Lord Pauncefote, and asks the latter to read the dispatch to the secretary of state and to leave a copy in his hands.

Lord Lansdowne begins by showing there was no desire on the part of the British government to change the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. But some of its provisions, he says, had been regarded with disfavor by the government of the United States, and in the President's message of December, 1898, it was urged that the national policy called more imperatively than ever for the "control" of the projected highway by the government of the United States. Lord Pauncefote made inquiry of the secretary of state as to this attitude of the President, the result being summarized by Lord Lansdowne, as follows:

"In reply, the views of the United States government were very frankly and openly explained. You were most emphatically assured that the President had no intention whatever of ignoring the Clayton-Bulwer convention, and that he would loyally observe treaty stipulations. But in view of the strong national feeling in favor of the construction of a Nicaraguan canal, and of the improbability of the work being accomplished by private enterprise, the United States government were prepared to undertake it themselves upon obtaining the necessary powers from Congress. For that purpose, however, they must endeavor, by friendly negotiations, to obtain the consent of Great Britain to such a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as, without affecting the 'general principle' therein declared, would enable the great object in view to be accomplished for the benefit of the commerce of the world."

The result, however, of the discussions, Lord Lansdowne says, was the treaty which Mr Hay handed to Lord Pauncefote in January, 1899. The British government was not yet prepared to accept the treaty, as serious difficulties had arisen in seeking to arrange affairs then pending before the joint high commission, and Lord Salisbury "did not see how her majesty's government could sanction any convention for amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as the opinion of this country would hardly support them in making a concession which would be wholly to the benefit of the United States, at a time when they appeared to be so little inclined to come to a satisfactory settlement in regard to the Alaskan frontier."

Later, the introduction of the Nicaragua canal bill in Congress revived attention to the treaty, and it was accepted, Lord Lansdowne saying:

"Her majesty's government, after due consideration, determined to accept the convention unconditionally, as a signal proof of their friendly disposition and of their desire not to impede the execution of a project declared to be of national importance to the people of the United States."

Lord Lansdowne then discusses the right of the United States to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, saying:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is an international contract of unquestionable validity; a contract which, according to well-established international usage, ought not to be abrogated or modified, except with the consent of both the parties to the contract."

Lord Lansdowne then considers the Senate amendments, declaring that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is "hereby superseded," opposing this contention. He lays most stress, however, upon the other Senate amendments, and says they present more formidable difficulties. On these he says:

"The first of these, which reserves to the United States the right of the taking of any measures which it may find necessary to secure, by its own forces, the defense of the United States, appears, to his majesty's government, to involve a distinct departure from the principle which has, until now, found acceptance with both governments; the principle, namely, that in time of war as well as in time of peace the passage of the canal is to remain free and unimpeded, and it is to be so maintained by the power or powers responsible for its control.

"Were this amendment added to the convention the United States would, it is presumed, be within her rights, if, at any moment, when it seemed to them that their safety required it, in view of warlike preparations not yet commenced, but contemplated or supposed to be contemplated by another power, they resorted to warlike acts in or near the canal—acts clearly inconsistent with the neutral character which it has always been sought to give it, and which would deny the free use of it to the commerce and navies of the world."

The third Senate amendment struck out the provision inviting the adherence of other powers. As to this, Lord Lansdowne says:

"The amendment not only removes all prospect of the wider guarantee of the neutrality of the canal, but places this country in a position of marked disadvantage compared with other powers which would not be subject to the self-denying ordinance which Great Britain is desired to accept. It would follow, were his majesty's government to agree to such an arrangement, that while the United States would have a treaty right to interfere with the canal in time of war, or apprehended war, and while other powers could, with a clear conscience, disregard any of the restrictions imposed by the convention, Great Britain alone, in spite of her enormous possessions on the American continent, in spite of the extent of her Australasian colonies and her interests in the East, would be absolutely precluded from resorting to any such action, or from taking measures to secure her interests in and near the canal."

Having thus expressed his objections to each of the three Senate amendments, Lord Lansdowne concludes as follows:

"I request that your excellency will explain to the secretary of state the reasons as set forth in this dispatch, why his majesty's government feel unable to accept the convention in the shape presented to them by the American ambassador and why they prefer, as matter stand at present, to retain unmodified the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. His majesty's government have, throughout these negotiations, given evidence of their earnest desire to meet the views of the United States. They would on this occasion have been ready to consider, in a friendly spirit, any amendments of the convention not inconsistent with the principles accepted by both governments, which the government of the United States might have desired to propose, and they would sincerely regret a failure to come to an amicable understanding in regard to this important subject."

OVER THE LINE

Procrastination Is The Thief of Health.

Nature is a very wise and careful mother but she is dumb. She speaks by signs. The man or woman who does not heed her signs or fails to understand them must pay the penalty. Some day there will be a step over the line beyond which Nature's warnings cease and her penalties begin. For instance there is a man who for years never knew he had a stomach, it performed its work so perfectly. Some day after eating he has a little sour or bitter rising in the throat. He does not heed it. Later he feels an uncomfortable fullness after eating, a distress in the region of the stomach, and perhaps he is uncomfortable enough to wonder whether he ought not to "do something" for himself. But he does not

get any farther than wondering. He becomes sleepless, loses flesh, and has other warnings of the development of disease but he still tries to work. Some day he collapses, drops down perhaps at his task and when he comes to himself in bed he is seriously ill. He is paying the penalty for his heedlessness of Nature's warnings. Whenever there are undue fullness after eating, sour or bitter eructations, belchings, and kindred symptoms it is the sign that disease is fastening on the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts. Disease unless checked is always progressive, and it is only a question of time in such cases, when the health and strength will be seriously undermined.

TAKE NO RISKS.

The wise man or woman will take no risks, but will attend to the first symptoms of disease of the stomach. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which has cured thousands of people who were suffering from the most aggravated forms of disease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition may be relied on quickly and permanently to cure such diseases in their earlier stages. Its action is prompt and efficient. Its effects are lasting. The whole body being fully nourished is built up with sound flesh, not with flabby fat.

"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Secord, Esq., of 13 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great number of remedies without success. I finally lost faith in them all. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach for a long time, felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep, nor follow my occupation (tinsmith). Some four years ago a friend recommended your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After a week's treatment I had derived so much benefit that I continued the medicine. I have taken three bottles and am convinced it has in my case accomplished a permanent cure. I can conscientiously recommend it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land."

HOW STRENGTH IS RESTORED.

People as a rule have a somewhat vague idea of the manner in which life is sustained and supported. They know they must eat to live. But they do not consider that when the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are diseased, the object of eating, which is the nutrition of the body, cannot be perfectly attained. Only part of the food eaten is converted into nutrition, and the body is but partly nourished. Yet the body is required to do as much daily as if it were being fully nourished. The result is the wasting of the flesh, loss of weight which goes hand in hand with loss of strength, and general debility. When the diseased stomach is cured by "Golden Medical Discovery," the food is digested and assimilated and in the form of nourishment restores the strength and vigor of the body, the proof of this being written in the pounds and ounces of lost flesh which are rapidly regained. The only way in which physical strength can be made is by food digested and assimilated. When the stomach and its allied organs are diseased the digestion is imperfect, the assimilation partial, consequently there is a daily loss of strength. When Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, the food eaten is properly digested and assimilated, the body is adequately nourished, and thus its strength is restored.

"I will express my thanks to you for the kindly advice you have given me in regard to my case," writes Miss Carrie J. Wharton, of Dunavant, Spottsylvania, Co., Va. "When I wrote to you last spring, I was in a terrible state of health. I had given up all hope of ever being better. I got up my food all the time and it seemed sour as vinegar. I would have a bad sick headache every other week; in fact my head never felt clear, and I was perfectly broken down under the strain of losing my food constantly. I was not able to have a physician attend me, but had read a great deal in your books of what your medicine had done for others, so I wrote you and got your advice. Bought two bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and the first dose I took I felt better. When I had finished taking the two bottles the spitting up had entirely stopped and my head was much better. I do not say it has yet made an entire cure of me, as it required more than that for me, as I was so very bad, but I believe your medicines are just what you have said of them.

"I carefully read the books you sent me and shall always speak a good word for the 'Golden Medical Discovery' whenever I have a chance.

"You can publish this if you think it worth while. It might induce some one else to try your medicine who was suffering as I did. It was by the testimonials of others that I was induced to try it. I shall always rely upon your advice and feel safe to do as you tell me."

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures through the stomach diseases which seem remote from that organ but which have their origin in disease of the stomach and its allied organs.

If the dealer offers a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," remember that the sole motive of substitution is to enable him to make a little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious preparations.

GIVEN AWAY.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser containing more than a thousand large pages and over 700 illustrations, is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume or only 21

FOREIGN ATTACHES

Know All the Secrets of American Military Posts.

Washington, March 20.—One of the highest officials of the government yesterday made the surprising statement that the military posts in this country held practically no secrets from the legation attaches here, whose duties it is to report to their home governments on matters connected with the army.

The same state of affairs is understood to apply to the naval establishment, so that, by the admission of those in authority, our whole system of attack and defense is at the mercy of these legalized spies of countries which we may at any time be called upon to face in war.

This situation has been referred to more than once in the last few years, but never has it been known that these attaches were extended such sweeping privileges as is indicated by the remarks of the official above referred to.

According to him, the foreign representatives are accorded a warm welcome to forts and arsenals, and are allowed to inspect everything at their own free will. A trained observer could in this way gather information that would prove of incalculable value when the time arrived when it could be put into practical use. It is probable that the military information bureaus of more than one power that may at some future day be opposed to us has in its keeping matters that should not be known outside of the war and navy departments.

It is true that the attaches are not permitted to attend the tests of ordnance at Sandy Hook, but this does not prevent them from obtaining the results of trials. There is no law against the exhibitor divulging the very things in connection with the tests that the officials are desirous of keeping secret, and while his self-interest might play its part in placing a seal upon his mouth, self-interest, on the other hand, might just as easily cause him to take a foreign representative into his confidence.

Army and navy officers themselves, or at least a large number of them, are set against the military and naval attache system. They know that in the long run it converts otherwise honorable officers and gentlemen into a species of spy, almost without the latter appreciating the transformation.

"Zeal, especially for the sake of country, is liable to carry them into questionable transactions before they realize it," said an officer yesterday. "This being the case it would be well for us to call home our attaches of this character who are abroad. That would be all that was needed, for the other governments would take the hint and withdraw their military and naval representatives."

HUGE INDEMNITY.

Washington, March 21.—It is stated that the sum total of the indemnities claimed by all nations against China cannot be calculated at this time because of the lack of agreement among the powers on the very basis of settlement. But assuming that the other powers are willing to accept the scheme of adjustment proposed by the United States, allowing a certain amount for each missionary killed or injured, and another allowance for property destroyed, the sum total would be considerably less than $250,000,000. It is not doubted that, under economical administration, with order completely restored, and with free access to the interior of China, the Chinese revenues would be able to meet this charge against them within a reasonable time.

But it appears almost hopeless now to expect the other powers to accept the same basis of compensation that would satisfy the United States government. Not only is there a vast difference in the scale of these demands based on military experiences, but there also is a very radical difference of opinion as to the treatment of the native Christians who have suffered in person and property by the Boxers, and it is believed that if this element is to be treated with the liberality proposed by some of the European nations, the indemnities claimed will be nearly $500,000,000 in the aggregate, an amount, it is declared, quite beyond the ability of China to meet.

CENSUS WAS INCORRECT.

Washington, March 20.—Regarding irregularities in the census enumeration in Maryland, Director of the Census Merriam said to-day:

"I have been simply amazed at the irregularities we have discovered. It is too late to change the figures of the tenth census, but it will be the policy of this office to punish every offender. St. Marys and St. Charles counties were the districts in which the worst irregularities occurred. In one county of one of the districts 500 names were wrongfully and intentionally added by the enumerators. The total population, including the padded names, aggregated 18,136. The enumerator, S. F. Abell, was arrested last night and his case will serve as an example. The penalty involved is $5,000 fine and two years. The padded names included dead and non-residents. We will press all cases of this sort discovered anywhere, although it is too late to change the figures."

LARGEST STEAM VESSEL.

Washington, March 23.—The Korea, which was launched to-day at the Newport News Shipbuilding company's works, bears the distinction of being, up to date, the largest steam vessel ever built on this side of the Atlantic. With a length of 572 feet 4 inches and a beam of 63 feet she will displace 18,000 tons on a draft of 27 feet. Some idea of the size of the Korea may be derived from the fact that from the top to the bottom of the bare hull is a distance of 40 feet, while the distance around her rail is nearly a quarter of a mile. She is to be fitted with engines of 18,000 horse power, sufficient to propel her at a speed of from 18 to 20 knots. The Korea will accommodate 1,400 passengers, of whom 700 will be first cabin passengers. She is designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship company to ply between San Francisco and Hong Kong.

GRIGGS TO RESIGN.

Washington, March 23.—Attorney General Griggs has handed to the President his resignation, to take effect March 31. Mr. Griggs intends to leave Washington on Saturday next for his home in New Jersey, where hereafter he will reside.

His intention is to resume immediately the practice of his profession. It is stated by his authority that he will be associated as counsel with the firm of Dill, Bomeisler and Baldwin, of New York city. Mr. Griggs also has formed a partnership with Mr. Dill, of Jersey City, under the firm name of Griggs & Dill, for practice in New Jersey.

PAID FOR.

Washington, March 23.—Secretary Hay to-day gave to the Spanish minister, Duke d'Arcos, a treasury warrant for $100,000 in payment for the island of Cagnyan and other islands near the Philippine group. The payment was made in accordance with the terms of a treaty negotiated last November. To-day, also, protocols were signed exchanging final ratifications which confirm the title of the United States to these islands.

Piracy in West River.

Pekin, March 23.—Robert M. McWade, United States consul at Pekin, reports a great increase in piracy in the West river. Ships are attacked by pirates even in sight of Canton and their cargoes are stolen. Three pirates have been captured and beheaded in the presence of foreign consuls, and at the same time a ship was being robbed within three miles of the city and a steam launch belonging to the Dutch consul was stolen.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Some Facts of Interest to Those Who Wish to Take Homesteads.

Washington, March 25.—The Indian lands in the Indian Territory lately ceded to the United States by the Commanches, Apaches and Kiowas, will be opened to settlement some time before August 6 next. The date has not been fixed, but the law says it must be by that time. They consist of about three millions acres of exceedingly fertile lands lying immediately east of Oklahoma.

To be entitled to homesteads in the reservation, the applicant must be 21 years of age, or the head of a family, must be a citizen of the United States or have filed his declaration of intention to become such; must not own more than 160 acres of land; and, subject to exceptions, must not previously have made a homestead entry.

To initiate a homestead right, the applicant may either go to the land and settle, or he may go to the land office and file. The first to do either will hold the land.

Five years' residence must be required unless at the end of fourteen months the homesteader wishes to commute his entry, which he may do by paying cash for land at the end of the fourteen months, and getting his patent. Soldiers have the usual allowance made of time of service in the army, but must live on the land at least one year.

Ex-soldiers or their widows, or minor children can enter by filing, either in person or through an agent, and have six months in which to commence settlement. Others can not file by an agent. Soldiers' children who are of age, have no privilege on account of the father's service.

Many people are making ready to go at once. This is not advisable. By so doing they will strike the country at a time when it will be very difficult to get employment, as numbers have already emigrated to the borders of the reservations since the bill providing for their opening was passed. Some think that they can take up land, and without any residence at all, get a perfect title so that they can sell it and return, which is not true.

It is not advisable for those who have good positions in the states to resign them to take chances in that new country. It will not be necessary for those who contemplate coming in time for the opening to do so until the date is fixed, as the country can not be opened until the re-survey and the work of allotting lands to the Indians is completed.

RICE'S DEPORTATION.

Washington, March 22.—General MacArthur's report, giving the details of the deportation of George L. Rice, the editor who was ordered out of the Philippines in consequence of articles published concerning Lieutenant-Commander Braunersreuther, has been received at the war department. Mr. Rice has made no application for a review and reversal of the action of General MacArthur, although it has been asserted that he would do so. Secretary Root says that General MacArthur was acting clearly within the scope of his authority as military governor of the Philippines.

Not only this, but General MacArthur has had special authority, under direction of the War department, to remove from the Philippine islands such persons as menace the peace and good order of the islands. General MacArthur's report gives in detail what he has heretofore cabled concerning the publication by Rice and the order deporting him.

The report of General MacArthur was submitted to Judge Advocate General Lieber, who rendered an opinion that General MacArthur acted wholly within his authority in the deportation of Rice. So far as the War department is concerned it is now regarded as a closed incident.

PHILIPPINE IMPORTS.

Washington, March 21.—The imports into the Philippines from the United States during the first eight months of 1900 show an increase of 72 per cent. over the amount for the same period in 1899, according to a statement of the commerce for the archipelago issued by the division of insular affairs of the War department. For the period stated of 1899, the imports from the United States amounted in value to $780,739, and for the first eight months of last year to $1,340,417.

The total value of merchandise gold and silver imported into the islands from January through August of 1900—the period of time to which the statements relates—was $16,865,684. The exports were valued at $17,808,222, showing a balance of trade in favor of the archipelago. These figures as compared with the same periods of 1899 show an increase of 34 per cent. in imports and 28 per cent in exports. The exports to the United States show a decrease, $1,954,537 worth being sent to this country in 1900, as against $2,547,739 worth in 1899.

OUR CHINESE TRADE.

Washington, March 21.—The state department has received from United States Consuls Fowler, at Chefoo, and Ragsdale, at Tien Tsin, reports intended to show the effect of the Boxer troubles in North China upon United States trade, with particular regard to what Americans lost in America through the outbreak, rather than in China.

A resume of the trade returns in North China, entire, comparing the quarter ended last June 30 with that ended on September 30, shows an almost complete annihilation of the American import trade, and, in Consul Fowler's language, "give a good idea of what a mob in China can do in interfering with trade."

The greatest loss was felt in cotton piece goods, and the cessation of this class of imports, says the consul, must have been most keenly felt in the southern states.

"Probably no country in the world," Consul Fowler says, "suffered as much as did the United States, for the scene of strife covered practically the entire American field of trade."

The losses to the cotton trade alone are estimated at more than $3,000,000. The American lumber interests, too, lost heavily as a result of the outbreak.

FOR EVANS' PLACE.

Washington, March 23.—The claims of Gen. John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y., have been strongly presented to the President for commissioner of pensions to succeed Col. H. Clay Evans. Senator Depew and Representative Southard are his backers, and it is reported that the appointment will be made probably within a month. General Palmer is a former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was twice secretary of state of New York. General Palmer's name was presented on the supposition that there was to be a change in the head of the pension office. The President, however, it is understood, gave no direct intimation of his purpose of appointing a successor to Col. Evans.

APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, March 23.—The following Presidential appointments were announced to-day:

State—George E. Baldwin, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Nurnberg, Bavaria. Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, to be consul of the United States at Minchwang, China.

Marion Erwin, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Georgia.

Henry L. Hertz, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Washington, March 21.—According to calculations at the war department the transfer from the military to the civil government in the Philippines will occur about June 30.

SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT

Relative to the Future of Manchuria Not Yet Known to Be a Fact.

London, March 26.—The foreign office and the Chinese minister informed the Associated Press, at 6:15 p. m. to-day, that the Manchurian treaty had not been signed, according to their latest advices to-day. Whether it would be signed or not they were unable to say.

Warned by Hay.

Washington, March 26.—The state department to-day made public a note sent to the Chinese minister February 19, warning the Chinese government against entering into any private, territorial or financial arrangements without the full knowledge of all the powers.

Wu Calls on Hay.

Washington, March 26.—The Chinese minister left this morning for New York where he takes part to-day in the ceremonies connected with the Baron Hirsh memorial. Up to the time of his departure Mr. Wu had received no word from Pekin as to the final course to be taken in the Manchurian agreement. As this is the last day within which the agreement can be signed or rejected the outcome is expected to be made known very soon. It has developed, however, that the signing is likely to occur at St. Petersburg instead of Pekin, as the Chinese minister at the Russian capital, Mr. Yang Yu, formerly the minister here, has been furnished a copy of the twelve-article agreement which Russia expects to have executed. At the same time a supplementary agreement may be executed at Pekin, although the one pending before Yang Yu is just now attracting chief attention.

Since Minister Wu's return from Chicago he has held several conferences with Secretary Hay, each time in reference to the Manchurian agreement, the last one of yesterday being in line with those before in seeking to develop the purposes of this and the other powers. There is reason to believe that some of the cable dispatches stating that the Chinese ministers at various capitals have made a final appeal of protest, rather misapprehended the real purpose of the Chinese representations, which have not been so much by way of protest as they have been of inquiry as to whether the great powers unitedly and finally would support China in case she took the serious responsibility of refusing to sign the agreement with Russia. The general result of these inquiries has been to show that, while the powers did not approve the agreement, they were not ready to commit themselves to backing up China in a firm rejection of the Russian proposal and the consequent breach between Russia and China.

Assuming that the arrangement is to be carried out, it is still the contention of the State department that nothing has occurred to change the status of the United States toward the "open door" as applied to any part of China, including Manchuria. As far as written pledges can commit a power, Russia stands pledged to accord to the United States the "open door" if she takes control of Manchuria either directly by annexation or indirectly but quite as effectually by the means proposed in this Russo-Chinese agreement. That is the view of the State department and that view is indorsed by the entire cabinet.

The administration believes that the secret agreement between Russia and China is in violation of the spirit if not of the letter, of the general understanding to which all the powers subscribed last summer, and the United States government is prepared to use all its moral suasion and influence to prevent its consummation. Further than that, however, this government is not prepared to go. The President and members of the cabinet believe it is conceivable that Russia is entitled, perhaps, to some separate guaranties from China for the protection of its railroad concession in Manchuria, but not to the extent which it is understood the Russian government is to obtain by the secret treaty. This government has information regarding this treaty, and while there is no indication of the exact nature or source of this information it is considered accurate and definite. The President and cabinet, it is understood, have no direct information concerning the imminent rupture between Russia and Japan, or its extent, but the developments are being watched with eager interest. Generally it is not believed here that there will be a collision between the two powers.

SENT FOR KNOX.

Washington, March 26.—The President has sent for Mr. P. C. Knox, the Pittsburg attorney. He is expected here Thursday, when the attorney-generalship will be offered him.

ENGINES FOR INDIA.

Washington, March 21.—In a report to the state department Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany, submits a recent publication, in which the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce calls attention to the growing American competition in the markets of the world.

The publication says that the harbor authorities of Calcutta advertised for bids on locomotives. The lowest English bid was $7,349 for each one, the time delivery to be limited to nine months; the lowest American bid was $5,998, the time of delivery to be limited to six months. The American firm received the contract. A recent contract for furnishing a large quantity of cast iron pipes for the Dutch colonies was awarded to an American firm which bid was nearly 25 per cent lower than German competition. Large orders for railways were placed recently in American hands. The English government has been obliged to give the Americans preference over their own works on account of the extremely low prices and the quick time of delivery. The consul general says American competition will be greatly felt, especially in the Chinese markets after the hostilities shall cease.

MUNICIPAL CODE.

Manila, March 25.—The municipal code provides that those in rebellion after April 1 shall be ineligible henceforth to vote or to hold office.

Upon the request of General Trias, who is winding up the remnants of the insurrection, the Philippine commission has extended this date to May 1. The Philippine commission has sailed from Hoilo to Sulu to endeavor to come to an amicable understanding with the sultan regarding various matters. There will be no legislation. According to treaty the sultan's government controls the Sulu group.

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BIRMINGHAM STORM.

The Property Loss in Birmingham Will Reach Nearly $300,000.

Birmingham, Ala., March 26.—Detailed reports show that yesterday's tornado visited practically every hamlet in Jefferson county, after passing through this city. Although no complete list of the dead and injured has been compiled, eighteen persons are known to have been killed and between thirty and forty badly burned.

Following were the points visited by the storm: Birmingham, Pratt City, Bessemer, Irondale, Brighton, North Birmingham, Trusville, Weems, Woodlawn and Avondale.

At Irondale the dead are: G. W. Gardner, white, corpenter; Mamie Hunter, colored, aged 4; Clarence Hunter, colored, aged 10.

Injured—Mark Triplett, Clay Gere and William Gardner.

Twenty houses were destroyed.

At Brighton the schoolhouse was demolished and the daughters of Mrs. Studder and Mrs. Walker were severely injured.

At Pratt City the Methodist church, the high school building, the commissariat of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company and thirty negro shacks were demolished.

The villages of Trusville and Weems are reported destroyed, but no word has been received from them direct, as all telegraph and telephone wires are down.

Scores of houses were damaged in North Birmingham, Woodlawn and Avondale, but no loss of life is reported there.

To-day's efforts in the storm-stricken section of Birmingham were directed toward giving relief to those who lost everything.

Troops guarded the devastated district last night. Firemen and policemen continued to search the ruins but no more bodies were found.

Mayor Drennon, who is directing the relief work, estimates that $10,000 will relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers. The larger part of this already has been raised. A citizens' meeting was held at noon to organize for the distribution of funds. As the larger number of sufferers are negroes and the poorer classes of whites, the suffering among many of them has been acute.

Just how many people were hurt in the storm probably never will be known. Many paid no heed to their wounds in their anxiety to save their scattered household effects or look after the dead and more seriously wounded. Names of about fifty wounded have been obtained but this is thought to be only about half the number who were hurt.

In this city the property loss is estimated at two to three hundred thousand dollars.

Train Lifted From Track.

Columbus, Ga., March 26.—A mixed train was blown off the Central of Georgia railroad tracks, 37 miles from here late yesterday by a tornado. The train consisted of an engine and tender, baggage car, two coaches and twelve freight cars and was going fifteen miles an hour when struck by the wind. The engine was lifted from the track, the tender was turned over, the baggage car, two coaches and three freight cars were thrown on their sides. The rest of the train, however, remained on the track. No one was killed.

Several Killed.

Buena Vista, Ga., March 26.—A cyclone struck the southern edge of this town last night, doing considerable damage. Several persons are reported killed, among them the child of J. D. Harrell. Mrs. Harrell, his wife, had her leg broken. Every member of the family was more or less injured. The residences of Messrs. Woodall and Bethune were also blown down, but nobody was killed. Fifteen or twenty negro cabins were blown down, one negro child being killed and several others seriously injured.

Lightning Kills Two.

Kingston, Ga., March 26.—A bolt of lightning struck the negro school house to-day, followed the stove pipe downward, and killed two girls, Jennie Bell Elliott and Jennie Goodwin, aged 10 and 12 years. Several others were shocked.

Severe at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., March 26.—A terrible wind and rain storm passed over this city early to-day. A thousand telephones were temporarily put out of service. Otherwise, the damage was nominal. Reports from the northern portion of the state, visited yesterday by the tornado which created such havoc around Birmingham, are to the effect that no serious damage was done. Many washouts were reported along the railroad lines, but these have been repaired and traffic is proceeding regularly.

NEW CANAL PROJECT.

Saginaw, Mich., March 25.—A navigable waterway, connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, and traversing the center of the lower peninsula, is the latest scheme of Michigan capitalists.

Six miles of canal, joining the Bad and Maple rivers, will connect the waters of Saginaw bay with the latter, and when these rivers and the rivers to which they are tributary—the Grand, the Shiawasse and the Saginaw—are deepened and widened, the passageway will permit of freight and passenger traffic in an almost direct line from Milwaukee to Bay City.

This will reduce the distance by boat nearly one-half between Milwaukee and Detroit and reduce the rate upon freight, much of which is now sent by rail across the state, to a much greater extent. Not only will it greatly facilitate inter-state commerce, but it will assist materially in the development of the rich interior region of the state, now reached by railroads, but not open to the much lower rates of water transportation. The counties of Midland, Isabella, Mount Clinton, Gratiot, Shiawassee and Saginaw will be most directly affected by the new canal.

Lumbermen of Saginaw and Bay City, together with capitalists in Detroit and Grand Rapids, are back of the scheme. They are about to launch the Inter-state Canal company, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, fully paid in. The papers of incorporation are now ready to be forwarded to the secretary of state at Lansing, and the company will come into legal existence within a few days.

The company now under organization will acquire such title to the old company's rights as is possible, and will at once apply to the legislature for a new act, renewing the provisions of that made over 5 Oyears ago. This will undoubtedly be passed within a short time, as we have definite assurance to that effect from leaders in both houses of the legislature. The entire work will be done directly by the company, and we shall probably put a force of 500 men at work on the new canal by the first day of June.

DUE TO RUSSIA.

Yokohama, March 25.—Advices from Seoul announce that the Korean government has dismissed from office Mr. McLeavy Brown, director general of Korean customs, and that Great Britain is protesting against his dismissal.

FLOODS IN WISCONSIN.

Much Inconvenience Is Also Caused in Chicago and Other Nearby Cities.

Milwaukee, March 26.—The heavy rains and thaw throughout Wisconsin for the past three days has caused high water in many places throughout the state and business has been interrupted temporarily at least. Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Saukville and this city are having the worst experiences.

The flood in the Menominee river valley in this city is higher than for years past and several of the factories are unable to operate. Piggsville, a Milwaukee suburb, is under water again, and the streets and yards of the town are inundated. The Milwaukee West Side car shops are working, but a little more of a rise in the water will flood the shops. As it is, a lake of water surrounds the shops on all sides.

At Lacrosse the water in all the streams is rapidly rising, and considerable damage has been done to the numerous dams and bridges by ice gorges. Dynamite was used yesterday afternoon to break up the gorge in the La Crosse river within the city limits, which had threatened to carry away the bridge between the north and south sides. A 60-foot dam in the Root river, at Hokah, Minn., was washed away. The Mississippi and Black rivers have overflowed all the lowlands in the vicinity, and several families have been compelled to move to higher ground.

The dam on the East Twin river, in the village of Mishicott suddenly gave way, and it is estimated that the sudden overflow of water did damage to the amount of $15,000. Three bridges were badly damaged and it will cost over $6,000 to repair them. The top of the dam is entirely destroyed, another heavy loss. The water is five feet on the main street of the village and all cellars are submerged. Several large stores are heavy losers, and much grain in store in basements will be entirely lost. No lives were lost, although there were several narrow escapes. The heavy rain of last night and thaw of the past few days caused the accident.

Floods Around Chicago.

Chicago, March 26.—The heavy rains of the past few days have caused floods in the lowlands south and southeast of Chicago, and the suburban towns of Grand Crossing, Drexel, Woodruff, Dauphin Park and Burnside are inundated. The flood in some places is so deep that many families are imprisoned in their houses, and sidewalks, fences and outbuildings have floated away. The conditions are the worst at Burnside, where the streets are under a foot of water. A dike at Eighty-seventh street and the Illinois Central tracks has given away under the pressure, and fully two feet of water poured over the surrounding country, basements within an area of four miles being flooded and considerable other damage done. In some places the water is four feet deep and boats and rafts are being used in the streets. In Englewood, Eggleston, Auburn Park, Woodlawn, and even as far north as Hyde Park and well into the thickly populated portion of the South Side, basements are flooded and other damage has been done.

RIVER OF BURNING OIL.

New York, March 25.—A river of flaming oil swept down upon the little village of Glen Gardner, N. J., while its inhabitants were asleep, yesterday morning, and reduced eleven buildings, stores and residences to ashes. The conflagration was extraordinary in character and in its origin.

The village is in a valley along the line of the Jersey Central railroad. An immense freight train was coming east at 6:30 a. m. It was composed of a string of coal cars and eighteen oil-tank cars.

High above the village the tracks of the railroad run along the side of a mountain. They descend as they approach the village, but even at the station are considerably above the main street, which runs up to the depot at a steep incline.

A few miles west of the village, while coming down the incline around the mountain, the train parted. The engineer pulled open the throttle of the engine and tried to race away from the section which was increasing its speed every second. He managed to keep clear of the racing cars until he got opposite the depot at Glen Gardner, when the second section smashed into the first.

The first section, composed of the coal cars, was going at a high rate of speed and none of its cars were jolted off the track. The forward car, one of the oil tanks of the runaway section, was hurled sidewise across the tracks and the oil tank cars behind it were piled up on top of it in every way.

The first crash caused the oil in one of the tank cars to explode and ignite and terrific heat caused the other cars to explode, one after the other.

The incline running from the depot down to the main street acted as a sluice for the burning oil, and it poured into the chief thoroughfare of the village, setting fire to everything it touched. Houses, fences, trees, shrubbery and barns were reduced to ashes in an incredibly short time.

Villagers awakened by the explosions rushed from the oncoming flood of blazing oil, carrying children in their arms. Some risked their lives to free horses, cows and dogs in outbuildings, but other unfortunate animals could not be reached in time and were burned.

Within five minutes after the first explosion the flowing river of oil had reached the Masonic temple in the heart of the village and ten minutes later that structure was enveloped in flames.

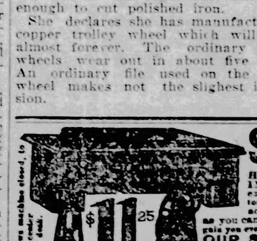
Then building after building, all of them frame, took fire as the oil reached them, and within half an hour an area five hundred feet square was a mass of flame.

From the wrecked cars the oil also flowed down the incline of the railroad track, making a long line of fire that destroyed the ties and bent and twisted the tracks. The loss is estimated at from $60,000 to $75,000.

TEMPERING COPPER.

Seattle, Wash., March 22.—Mrs. Carrie Renstrom, and her two sons, George A. Renstrom and George A. Anderson, of this city, claim to have discovered the lost art of tempering copper to a fineness and strength superior to the finest steel. Mrs. Renstrom says she has several knives with edges fine and hard enough to cut polished iron.

She declares she has manufactured a copper trolley wheel which will wear almost forever. The ordinary trolley wheels wear out in about five weeks. An ordinary file used on the copper wheel makes not the slightest impression.



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WILL WAIT FOR SOME DEFINITE INFORMATION

Pekin, March 26.—The foreign ministers will not meet again until the committee is ready to report on China's resources. The committee is still hearing merchants, bankers and others on the subject. The Australian contingent left here this morning for Taku, and will sail for home to-morrow.

A Japanese regiment is starting to-day for Japan.

IS SHORT $20,000.

Sandusky, O., March 26.—The report of expert accountants Doolittle and Lutton, made last evening to the city council, shows a shortage of $12,782.86 in the accounts of William J. Affleck, ex-secretary of the board of water works.

A. W. MILLER.

This is nearly $1,000 more than the shortage previously discovered by local bookkeepers.

To-day the experts began the work of re-examining the books of A. W. Miller, the defaulting ex-city clerk, who is now a fugitive from justice. It is known that Miller, who paid large sums into the city treasury before he fled, is still short $20,000, and it is believed that the experts may reveal still more crookedness.

BANK ROBBERY.

Somerset, O., March 26.—Seven bandits partially wrecked the state bank of Somerset, early to-day, by exploding a heavy charge of nitro-glycerine in the vault doors; secured $5,000, appropriated two livery rigs, held a posse of citizens at bay and escaped in the face of a heavy fire. Bonds and securities to the amount of $30,000 and $5000 in gold coin were overlooked by the bandits. The bank was fully insured and its business will not be interrupted.

FOUND CAUSE OF CANCER.

Buffalo, March 26.—It is announced that Prof. H. R. Gaylord, of the University of Buffalo, who has been conducting the New York state pathological laboratory for the past two years, with the object of discovering the cause of cancer, has succeeded in his object. He will not make a public statement, however, until his report has been sent to Albany.

CABLE IS SEVERED.

New York, March 26.—The Commercial Cable Company this morning issued the following notice: "We are advised that the cable between Para and Cameta, Brazil, is interrupted, cutting off telegraphic communication with Cameta, Garupaba, Obidos and Manaos."

HELPING TUSKEGEE.

New York, March 25.—Booker T. Washington announced last night that, as a result of the meeting held last Monday evening in this city by the Armstrong association for the Tuskegee institute, $25,000 has been given or promised, including $10,000 from Mrs. C. P. Huntington, which may be used for the endowment fund. Towards the $25,000 for current expenses necessary to be secured before the gift of $10,000 promised by women of Brooklyn is available, $13,800 have been received.

Indian Tragedy.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 25.—The federal authorities here have been notified of a double tragedy on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation. Louis Cottier, a Sioux of mixed blood, was shot and killed at his ranch on Spring Creek by William Day, a full blood. Day and his squaw were seen to go to Cottier's cabin and a short time afterward were seen riding hurriedly away. Men who followed them to the cabin found Cottier's dead body. Indian policemen sent from Pine Ridge agency surrounded Day, who shot and killed himself rather than submit to arrest. The motive for the killing of Cottier is unknown.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, March 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"The position of general business is satisfactory, being marked this week by increased activity of the retail situation throughout the west and in some Atlantic seaboard cities, which is considered the forerunner of a generally good spring trade. New enterprise is reflected in the largest demand for many months for builders' hardware and general materials and contracts for prompt delivery of all structural goods are very difficult to place.

"Collections are prompt, and railroad tonnage is well maintained. Earnings of all railroads for the month of March to date show a gain of 10.8 per cent over last year and 36.0 per cent over 1899. The gains extend to practically the whole country.

"The textile industry alone does not improve. Short time has been adopted by the Fall River cotton mills, and there are reports that some of the southern weaving mills are about to curtail production but this has been without special effect on the demand for reprint cloths or heavy brown cottons.

"Quotations of pig iron and finished steel tend toward a higher level.

"The amount of cotton coming forward at the south indicates that plantations are by no means exhausted, and preparations for the new crop promises an enormous acreage. From the top of the season the price has fallen $18.45 a bale, and the only apparent element of strength at present is the oversold condition of the speculative market.

"Footwear is firmly maintained for staple lines, although high-priced goods are easier. Some decrease in the demand does not disturb producers, as factories are busy on contracts that will require months to fill.

"Hides at Chicago have declined almost steadily for two months, the net fall in the average of ten grades amounting to 7.2 per cent. Despite the weakness in domestic lines, foreign hides are tending upward. Special reports telegraphed to Dun's Review this week indicate that the winter wheat crop is in good condition, and an unusually heavy acreage was planted at the southwest, while ravages by Hessian fly have been exaggerated.

"Failures for the week numbered 224 in the United States, against 183 last year, and 33 in Canada against 27 last year."

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, March. 26.—Close.—The grain markets had a tired feeling, and wheat was especially dull to-day. With lower cables wheat opened ¼c lower, with traders bearish and selling. Northwestern receipts were liberal, being 368 cars, compared with 483 last year, and the weather is favorable. The price held steady during the morning. After a quiet day the close was ¼c under yesterday with May wheat having a total range of ¼c and July ¼c.

Corn opened firm, with fair local trade and heavy trading in the general market.

Oats remained dull and steady.

There was a fairly good trade in clover seed, especially in the futures, and prices were firmer. Receipts to-day were 240 bags, shipments 1,965 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 41¾c; May, 43¾c; July, 43¾c; No. 3 yellow, 41¾c; No. 4 yellow, 40¾c.

Oats—Cash, 28½c; May, 26¼c; No. 2 white, 29¼c; No. 3 white, 28½c.

Rye—33½c.

Clover seed—1898 prime, $6.40; 1899 prime, $6.60; cash and March, $6.70; October, $5.60; No. 2, $6.50; rejected, $6.30@6.55.

Timothy seed—$2.05.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	To-day	Mch. 25			
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	....	....	....	....	78
May	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	79¾
July	78¾	78¾	78½	78¾	78¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
March	....	....	....	....	74½
May	73¾	73¾	73½	73¾	73¾
July	73¾	73¾	73½	73¾	73¾
Corn—					
March	....	....	....	....	40¾
May	42¾	42¾	42	42¾	42¾
July	42½	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Oats—					
March	....	....	....	....	24¾
May	25¾	25¾	24¾	25	25¼
July	....	....	....	....	24¾

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	80¼
July	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	80½
Corn—					
May	47½	48	47½	47½	47¾
July	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	74
July	73	73	72¾	72¾	73

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¼	74¼
July	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	76½	76½	76	76¼	76¾
July	77	77	77	77¼	77½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$15.80	$15.80	$15.60	$15.70	$15.70
July	15.20	15.20	15.10	15.12	15.12
Lard—					
May	8.05	8.07	8.02	8.07	8.00
July	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.02	7.90
Ribs—					
May	8.00	7.02	7.97	8.00	7.97
July	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.90	7.85

Chicago.

Chicago, March 26.—Wheat was dull and inclined to be heavy. The news was bearish, and local professionals made several efforts to break prices, but the support from commission houses at 73½c checked the decline for the day. There was an impression also that a prominent elevator man was a good seller of wheat. The weather conditions are perfect. Primary receipts were 130,000 bushels larger than a year ago, and the cash demand here was very poor. Seaboard reports 19 loads. Liverpool was steady, only ½d lower; Paris unchanged; Antwerp ¼c lower. There is no change in the situation.

Selling by local pit traders and bears gave corn a sl